INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 121- BOMBAY SATURDAY MAY 19 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO. TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

A modern Lucifer in a Heaven of sensuous pleasure! A Drama of Light, Reckless Love amid the gay glitter of Paris.

SATAN IN SABLES

The Parisian Romance of a Passionate Prince, aglow with the fire of Adventure—Sparkling with the wine of gaiety, featuring the lovely, bewitching, vivacious **PAULINE GARON** the haughty beauty and the Best-Dressed Lady of the Screen **GERTRUDE ASTOR** and **LOWELL SHERMAN**

A gripping story of the play places of Paris and a man who defied his concience. A WARNER BROTHERS CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN.

TO-NIGHT :—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH

AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
19 May	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
26 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
2 June	Macedonia ..		11,120
9 ,,	Malwa* ..		10,986
16 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
23 ,,	Razmak ..	Narkunda x..	16,572
30 ,,	Delta ..		8,000
7 July.	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 ,,	Morea ..		10,953
21 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 ,,	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana*. ..		16,568
8 ,,	Mantua ..		10,916
15 ,,	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
13 ,,	Narkunda x ...		16,502
20 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 ,,	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 ,,	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 ,,	Ranchi ..		23,650
24 ,,	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
22 ,,	Rawalpindi ..	Mantua* ..	10,916
29 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES:—

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd June 1928 and terminating with the "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea ..... £10.
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions .. £120
To Marseilles and Back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single-Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
14th June ..	Manora ..	7,888
5th July ..	Dumana ..	8,427
15th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
27th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,441

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY; Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928			
25th May	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
27th May	Gurna ..	Straits, China and Japan.	
8th June	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan	
25th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan.	
6th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
7th July	† Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan.	
3rd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.	

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1928.		
23rd May	Karagola ..	East and South Africa
23rd ,,	Chakla ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
25th ,,	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,12,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ,, 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosakai
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Soarabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Mani'a	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING, and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even **Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc.,** cured **Without Knife,** by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and pure in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,13,362
Reserve Funds	Rs. 20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandas Ramji.
3. Seth Balkrishen Lal Poddar.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL. LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullunder	Okara (dist.)
Ambala City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Ambalia Cant	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar.
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS.
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay

Bank of India, Ltd

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES. Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

	ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME
1925	13545 for Rs. 2,96,42,000	1925	Rs. 92,66,000
1926	17371 ,, ,, 3,91,39,000	1926	,, 1,05,33,000
1927	21418 ,, ,, 4,68,01,075	1927	,, 1,21,53,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to :—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.

Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	,, 3,43,794	,, 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund. ..	,, 82,70,323	,, 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,

137, Canning Street, . . . CALCUTTA. Phone No. 58

Let Classified Advertisements help you

These little advertisements are Bombay's most willing workers. They find tenants, buyers, and help find workers for vacancies and employment for the unemployed. The next time you have a want of any kind just send an advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Experienced CANVASSERS for a Printing Press. Those who can secure business need apply. Handsome Commission will be offered. Apply Box No. 2137 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R898.

WANTED—Energetic and competent AGENTS in all parts of India and Burma to canvass orders for a largely circulated Legal periodical published at Madras on a monthly salary of Rs. 50-5-100 WITH A DECENT BONUS. CASH SECURITY Rs. 300 ESSENTIAL. For particulars apply to THE MANAGING PROPRIETOR. The Indian Law Times, 7/3 McLean Street, George Town, Madras.
A 30436

WANTED AGENTS and CUSTOMERS for our renowned Silks, Kaddar, and household requisites. Terms liberal Apply for samples and particulars to BENJAMIN WEAVING FACTORY, LUdhiana (Punjab).

WANTED influential active AGENTS to increase their income considerably without any capital. Golden opportunity to princes, pleaders, secretaries, merchants, teachers and those connected with them. Write to RATILAL KARUNASHANKER OZA, Jamnagar.

WANTED English speaking ELECTRICAL METER INSPECTOR used to 3 Phase A. C. First Class House wiring, electric motor installations, etc., must be intelligent quick and accurate. Wages Rs. 125 per month, deck passage paid. Good prospects of improving position. Apply in own hand-writing with copies of certificates etc., to THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Aden.

WANTED in July, 1928, a temporary ASSISTANT PROFESSOR Of English for Morris College, Nagpur, on a salary of Rs. 250 a month. Minimum qualification for appointment. First Class M.A. of an Indian University or an honours degree of a British University, with teaching experience. Applications and testimonials should be sent to the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION Central Provinces, Nagpur on or before the 28th May, 1928.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—DOUBLE ROOMS in China Baug Rent Rs. 35/- and Rs. 38/- Apply personally to Mr. PARMANAND GOPALDAS, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, between 9 and 10 a.m.
C R899

TO LET—3rd Floor facing to Hornby Road of Mahomed Building, Fort and Ground Floor of a bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, Setalwad Street, Hajee Mahomed Abba and Co., Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C R895

MEDICAL

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—300, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH-THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foen Treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

MISS RUTH'S NEW TURKISH BATH Scientific hand massage, Violet Ray treatment. Nurses in attendance. Sitaram Bldg., K. Block, 1st floor, Parton Road, Crawford Market.
M R900

PRACTICAL REMEDY for WEAK MEMORY—Is your memory weak leading to failure in study or business? A strong memory is the key to assured success in life To cultivate it, apply "P. B." C/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI DURRIES.
Far superior to anything you can buy in the Bazaar. Strongly made and last for years. In shades to suit your furnishing scheme.
From Rs. 2|3 per sq. yard. Particulars on request.

KAKOMI SERVANTS CLOTHING.
Strongly woven fabrics, that will stand any amount of hard wear and constant washing. Drills from As. 10 per yard. Ready made clothing—Achkans from Rs. 4|2 each. Pyjamas—White Drill from Rs. 1|12|- per pair.

KAKOMI BED LINEN.
Our bed linen is noted for its remarkable wearing qualities. We specialize in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, and Mattress Cloths and shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN
Can be depended on for many years reliable service. Table cloths in four patterns. Sizes from 1-1|2 yards by 52 inches. Prices from Rs. 2|- Servieties to match, Size 24 ins. x 24 ins. Rs. 4|8|- per dozen. The best value in India. Send for samples.

KAKOMI KHAKI SHORTS.
Extraordinary value Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required). Waist up to 36 inches, from Rs. 3|6|- per pair.

KAKOMI STRIPED SHIRTING.
In mauve, blue and black stripes. 31 inches wide at As. 9-6 per yard. You will be surprised at the wonderful wear there is in this fabric. Patterns on request.

KAKOMI PYJAMAS.
For service and comfort. White Twill, Rs. 4|12|- per suit; Rs. 23 per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5|12|- per suit; Rs. 34 per half dozen. Send for prices and samples of the full range of materials and particulars of other qualities of Pyjamas Suits.
For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., WNPORE.
K1

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GET FREE SAMPLES of Swadeshi Silk and Endicloths; best for suitings and shirtings in fashionable designs: JAGANNATH CHANAN RAM, Silk Merchants, Ludhiana.
T R885

THE VYKUNDA NATH WEAVING WORKS, Chowa, Cannanore—Our Specialities.—Cotton, Mercerised Silk, And Artificial, silk Checks, Imitation tweeds tousering and coating. Bed sheets Vastey Blouses Patteron Shirtings in all kinds. And Other kinds of cloths All in moderate charges. Trial Solicited, and Agency Wanted.
T 901

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED.—COTTON BALING PRESS. —Wanted to buy one 400 lbs. Cotton Baling Press with pumps in perfect working condition. Write to Box No. 2136, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" with prices and particulars.
N R891

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—Regarding Fortune, Consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

"TEMPESTUOUS PETTICOATS"—Their sayings and doings.—Are vividly described in Pope's "RAPE OF THE LOCK", which has been acclaimed to be "the most brilliant mock-heroic poem in the world." If you desire to enjoy Popes's master-piece by being transported in imagination to the social background against which the rops and flirts displayed their craze for elegant trifles, send for the exhaustive edition of the poem by Professor Keshavlal L. Oza, Bahauddin College Junagad. who will supply it for Rs 3/7/0—by no means a high price for a daintily bound volume of 440 pages, which has been praised by Professors of English in the Oxford, Harvard. Yale. and Columbia Universities.
L A9767

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column. Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd May, 1928, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business.—

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1928.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. H. P. Mody as a Director.
4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact such other business as the Chairman may lay before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th May to 30th May, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KHARSHEDJI LIMJI & CO.,
Agents.
30416

NASIK

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE.—A PLOT of S. Nos. 21 and 22, measuring 31 acres, at Anadvali on Gangapur Road, 2 miles from Nasik, suitable for building and cultivation. It is in the vicinity of Police Training School, Sharanpur, Parsee School, Maratha Boarding and Gokhale Education Society, Hansraj Pragji Thakkarsee Arts College. Good water arrangements and the soil is fertile. For particulars apply to:—

MOTILAL JASRAJSHET,
Main Road, NASIK.
Dated 4th May, 1928.
R883

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for works in the construction of (1) a chawl for Laskars of the Fire Brigade Station at Naigaum Tank Road, and (2) latrines and urinals and laying out a garden including sanitary fittings, etc., at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, on the triangular plot between the two wings of the Dadar Overbridge, will be received not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on FRIDAY the 25th day of May 1928.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5 (non-returnable) by the undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Dev. Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 17th May, 1928.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY AND ERECTION OF MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT FOR OPEN GRAVITY RAPID FILTERS AT PUNTAMBA

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the above work.

2. The prescribed tender form with conditions, specification and drawings on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the filtration plant at Puntamba." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 10th July, 1928.

4. The result of the tenders will be published in "The Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 19th May, 1928.
30429

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KISSONDAS TRIBHOWANDAS MANGALDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client Mr. HASANALI JOOMABHOY, the property hereinunder mentioned.

Any person having any claim in to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, gift, exchange, devise, bequest, trust, possession, charge, inheritance, share, easement, residence, maintenance or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 42, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of vacant land now made into one piece of Foras tenure (cess whereof has been redeemed) situate at Mahalaxmi Road, Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing on actual measurement 2452.5 (Two thousand four hundred and fifty-two point five) square yards or thereabouts but which according to Collector's records contains by admeasurement 2367 square yards or thereabouts and which bears Collector's New No. 12242 and New Survey Nos. 2|3365 and 3|3365 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 117 and 121, Lower Parel Division and which is assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 67, 70 and 71(1) and Street Nos. 69, 70 and 71 and which is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Hindu Burial Ground, on or towards the West by the property of Narotamdas Madhavdas, on or towards the North partly by the Surti Mahar Burial Ground and partly by the property of Bai Samrathbai widow of Virchand Jaychand and on or towards the South by the property of the Purchaser.

Dated this 17th day of May, 1928.
MANSUKHLAL MEHTA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
30437

AUCTION SALE

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES comprising 6 Bungalows and large Piece of Land in the Bombay Suburb of Goregaon on Ghod Bunder Road (on B. B. and C. I. Railway Line) on Sunday the 27th May, 1928, at 5 p.m. on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas and Madgavkar Attorneys for the Plaintiff in Suit No. 775 of 1927: Dr. Aurther Saldanha V/s V. D. Kamat and others and pursuant to the directions given in the Consent Decree dated 3rd August, 1927 passed in the said suit.

All those pieces of pahadi land forming portions of Survey No. 48, 51-52 and 53 bearing Entry No. 102, 127 128 and 129 aggregating about 13 acres and 30¼ Gunthas with bungalows standing thereon situate at Goregaon, Taluka Salsette, Surburban District Bandra.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Thakoredas and Madgavkar Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 31-33 Hummum Street or from the undersigned.

The property will be sold in one or more lots as may be determined at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON DEALERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2725 BALES SUPERIOR STAPLED COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).

Under instructions from the Insurance Company concerned, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 21st MAY 1928, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot on Plot No. M. 178 the undermentioned bales of Cotton:—

2725 Bales (about) superior selected stapled Cotton such as Nizam Hyderabad, Punjab, American, Central Provinces, Berar and other qualities slightly damaged by fire and water that salved from the late fire that occurred in the Jatha of Messrs. Sanairam Joharmal.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

NO private offer will be entertained

A deposit of 50 per cent in CASH will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE OPPOSITE LAD WADI AND NEAR C. P. TANK ON GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Thakersey Dhanji, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Natwerlal Manchharam, under the Power of Sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 2nd June, 1925, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 25th day of May, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure, containing by admeasurement 241 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 631, New No. 2909, Old Survey No. 458 New Survey No. 7523 and Cadastral Survey No. 420 of Girgaum Division, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1248, Street No. 12, all which premises are situte at and on the West side of Girgaum Back Road leading to Bhuleshwar at Bombay, in the Registration of Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on the East by the said Girgaum Back Road, on the West by the Mahajan Wadi of Halai Lohana, on the North by the property of Dr. Ramdas Gangadas, and on the South by the property of Mr. Narotumdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the said Mortgagee, at their Office at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONAFIDE SALE

Under instructions from the Committee Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Royal Alfred Sailors' Home Apollo Bunder.

Furniture such as dining tables, a large number of wooden benches, 3 billiard tables made by John Roberts, gas stoves, kitchen tables, boilers, washing racks, large meatsafes, about 400 iron cots, marble top tables, buckets, arm and without arm chairs, barrels, etc. etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the delivery of the goods to be taken on the same day.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, ETC., PROPERTY OF J. E. BEARD ESQ., GENERAL MANAGER, AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. AND OTHERS.

On (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, the 20th May, 1928, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 22 Altamont Road, Cumbala Hill (Patel Mansion), valuable household furniture such as, dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinnerwagons, rich carpets, phonograph, Chesterfield suites, writing tables, silver and book cases, ornaments glass, crockery and plated ware, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, hat stand, ice box, screens, palm stands E. lamps and fans, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable English, maple and genuine Jacobean furniture at "Sagar" Mahal, Walkeshwar Road, the property of E. Danner, Esq.

On (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, the 20th May, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, also open carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, telescopic, dining table made by Benjamin, chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, Chesterfield, Jacobean and drawing room suites, cabinets, E. lamps and fans, cottage piano, phonograph, brassware, ornaments, vases, large and small writing tables, silver and book cases, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, hat stands, screens English ice boxes, one Godrej safe on stand, etc., etc.

The property of E. Danner Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

INSURANCE

THE
EAST & WEST
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Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

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Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

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Advertising is to business what steam is to machinery —the great propelling power. *MACAULAY.*

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
LAST TWO SHOWS.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW MATINEE at 6 p.m.
The Fred Coyne Enterprises.
Present The
Coyne Musical Comedy Company
In
THE BRILLIANT REVUE
BLUE BIRDS
POPULAR PRICES.
Booking at Messrs. Rose and Co. Ltd., After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW at 10 p.m.
SHIRLEY MASON
THE CHARMING WISP OF PERSONALITY
In
A Romance of Love, Crooks and a daring sacrifice.
LOVE BOUND
A story in which the sins of the father are visited on the first generation.

EMPIRE THEATRE
DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW MATINEE at 4-30.
ZANE GREY'S
"THE CALL OF THE CANYON"
WITH
Richard Dix
Lois Wilson
Marjori Daw
Better Answer.
"The Call of the Canyon"
And come along to the Western Thrill land, where a son of toil teaches a daughter of jazz the A. B. C. of living and loving.
Clean wholesome drama with deft comedy touches and capital contrasts between City and Country life!

Presented By Madan Theatres Ltd.
At
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Matinee at 4-30.
Eleanor Boardman
As a FLAPPER and a SCRAPER
A Society debutante, hunting Thrills, trying out speeding, slumming and then!—The modern caveman.
In The
WAY OF A GIRL
WITH
WILLIAM RUSSELL

EDWARD THEATRE
DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Matinee at 3 and 4-30.
And SPECIAL MORNING SHOW on SUNDAY at 10.
"The House Without a Key"
Just the film for those who seek mystery adventure and romance.
PATHE'S LATEST
AND
NEWEST SERIAL
which has never been shown before in Bombay.
Featuring
ALLENE RAY
and
WALTER MILLER

THE GREAT NERBUDDA BRIDGE
Portion of the construction of the big Nerbudda Bridge on the G. I. P. which is expected to be opened on the 1st June will be shown at.
The Excelsior Theatre.
TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW at 10 p.m.
...n was taken by the kind assist... Construction Co., Ltd., Engi... contractors interested in this ...k are specially invited to see

AMUSEMENTS.

To-night & This week
A Bolt from the Blue
A Mammoth Indian Picture
Messrs. Jagtap Pictures
PRESENT
Nara-Kesari
The Lion of Maharashtra
Portraying the work of Shri Shivaji the Great—for the Regeneration of Hindus—and the mankind in general

Nara-Kesari
The Lion of Maharashtra
Whose statesmanship—far-sighted policy—the World has admired and the Great Countries of the World have adopted his system of working the Government Machinery.

To-day & To-morrow
Extra Show at 3 P. M.
Daily at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
CINEMA MAJESTIC,
GIRGAUM.
Free and Complimentary lists entirely suspended this week.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P. M.
Drama running the entire Gamut of Human Emotions
"THE
Flying Motorcar"
FEATURING
WORLD'S GREATEST ACROBAT
HARRY PEEL
It is absolutely packed with thrills and the amazing death—defying stunt hold one spell-bound!
"THE
FLYING MOTORCAR"
Miss! And you've missed the world of Entertainment.
Also
2 Reels Comedy.
Next Week! *Next Saturday!*
Special for I'd Week!
An Oriental brand new Picture
"HAREM of BUKHARA"

AMUSEMENT.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
Inspiration Pictures Inc. Presents
Richard Barthelmess

AMERICA'S GOLD MEDAL FILM.

IMPERIAL CINEMA (Lamington Road.)
Presents
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
SHARDA FILM COMPANY'S Super Sensational Jewel Production.
"SHASHI PUNHU"
Featuring
The famous screen stars Mr. VITHAL, Miss ZEBUNISSA and others.
Scenario and Photography by Mr. C. M. LOHAR.
Directed by Mr. MEHETA and
Supervised by Mr. NANABHAI B. DESAI.
WHAT WILL YOU WITNESS???
It is a famous Love Story of Punjab and every reel is full of thrills, stunts and Romance. This enchanting Photo play will keep you spell bound from start to end.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.

NEW VENUS CINEMA
Byculla—
Opposite G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot.
The Most Marvellous Photoplay ever presented—full of Mystery, Intrigue, Love and Adventure
"THE
FIGHTING TRAIL"
15 episodes of the most wonderful thrills ever undertaken, featuring Vitagraph's Serial Hero
WILLIAM DUNCAN.
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
OPENING 8 parts—four episodes together with a new COMEDY. HAROLD LLYOD
TO-NIGHT at 3-15, 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)
NEW VENUS

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

INDIAN STATES INQUIRY
In view of the interest created by the Indian States Inquiry Committee on the question of reforms and the adjustment of relations between the British Government and the Feudatory States of India, every one interested in constitutional questions should read the
INDIAN STATESMEN
book of absorbing interest to politicians nd lay-men alike. In this new publication we have sketches of Eminent Indian Statesmen, notably those who have been Dewans or Prime Ministers of Indian States. Besides being a record of the lives and achievements of these statesman and administrators who have distinguished themselves both in British India and in the territories of the Ruling Chiefs, the book offers an instructive study in the evolution of Indian States.
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Sir Salar Jung, Maharajah Jang Bahadur, Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao, Dewan Rangacharlu, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, Kazi Shahabuddin, Lakshmah Jagannath, Romesh Chunder Dutt, Sir Seshiah Sastri, Sir M. Visveswaraya, Mr. Samaldas Parmananddas, R. Raghoonath Rao, Gourishanker Oodeshanker, Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh, Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad.
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Tested Astrology and Talisman.
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Sarada Astrological Bureau,
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Innumerable testimonials from various gentlemen.

BREEZY MOMENTS IN OFFICE LIFE.
NEVER ENDING CALLS OF CHARITY SEEKERS
The Bengal Chamber of Commerce recently issued to its members a circular the details of which were marked "confidential." Broadly, however, it was a warning against one of the numerous fraudulent itinerants who prowl from office to office, and even from desk to desk.
The large commercial firms in Calcutta are the happy hunting ground of charity seekers; Government offices are seldom visited; not because their occupants are thought to be less affluent or less generous than others, but because in contrast, there is some spell surrounding a mercantile house, which suggests easy money or nothing. It is a spell which is quickly and easily broken, for as London streets are not payed with gold, neither are Calcutta office rooms lined with silver.
Nevertheless the stream of "beggars" continues, though they are not all actuated by a spirit of self-interest. On the contrary, for at the head of the procession comes the flag-seller. "Fortunately it is always a 'She,'" says the ungrammatical junior as he observes the rattling collecting tin. "Happily She is almost It" corrects a reproving senior, and the sale of flags or roses proceeds briskly. It is about the only form of blackmail which is pleasant and it must be very seldom that a flag-seller encounters a churl.
Following upon the light-hearted form of charity come more serious business in the guise of the Little Sisters of the Poor and the Salvation Army. The former are as irresistible as the flag-sellers, though in a wholly different manner. They cannot be met with an exchange of light badinage; neither will they stay for a few minutes' chat. It is, however, comforting, when one has parted with a few rupees to be given a good Irish blessing, though the absent-minded sister who conferred a blessing on the man who had refused to give, achieved a greater effect than she intended. The Little Sisters are very thorough; no room in an office escapes their eyes, neither does the miscreant, who dodges from room to room, escape ultimate taxation. He will find that it cannot be done and that he has no right to try.
The Salvation Army mortify their flesh by collecting in the hot weather; they are as vigilant as their sisters of Rome and are just as successful, but it must be exhausting work, and a soft drink from the office khansamah is seldom refused.
The next seeker of alms records a sharp descent in the social scale. He or she is the habitual cadger, the "wont-work" loafer, who preys on the credulity of the people at the desks. A very profitable existence it would appear to be, if one can judge from the number and variety of the tales which are pitched. A lady perhaps a little too self-confident, will display a diamond bangle and seek to raffle it for two rupees tickets. Two rupees will get rid of the woman but she will never get rid of that bangle as long as there are sufficient pigeons to pluck. She does not make the mistake of visiting the same office twice.
There is the humbug who wishes to sell shares in a bogus company; there is the optimist who wishes for money to open what he calls "a petty business"; there is the unemployable who asks for a job and, if the least interest in him is shown, ends with an appeal for financial assistance. There is the harmless cigarette cadger, the lottery ticket seller and the seaman, who has always mislaid his ship.
The most difficult case of all is the woman with a baby which she places on the office table and then looks appealingly. There are few more embarrassing positions than to find a baby on one's table; even the strongest man quails and surrenders. Of all forms of blackmail this is the least pleasant. There is always the feeling that someone might come in at the wrong moment and subsequent explanations would be so awkward. The office tiffin table dearly loves a good story.
In London the professional beggar, in spite of the police, finds his best opportunities in the public streets. Here in Calcutta the sun drives him to seek shelter in the offices, which are open to the public in a way which would astonish a London messenger. Having gone the round of the 'sahibs,' a beggar finds a quiet corner and sits down to rest pretending he is waiting to see one of the "burra sahibs." If his dress is passable, he will easily persuade the office khansamah to give him an iced drink or an office bearer to bring him a newspaper.
As several of the office "sahibs" will be supporting life with similar aids, he will feel in good company and will remain quiet until the sun begins to sink. He will then able off to Bow Bazaar and tell his friends that he has just come from the office, which in truth he has.
The remedy is to suggest to the cadger the address of the District Charitable Society; this instantly galvanises him not into eager expectancy but into a hurried retreat. For he knows the sleuths of the District Charitable Society as well as he knows the country liquor shops round the New Market, and he prefers to take his chance with the griffins in the offices rather than approach any quarter in which mention may be made of a job or work.

Can You Overlook to Read
AND PONDER OVER
THIS WORTHY APPRECIATION?
CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.
6th March, 1928.
(TRUE COPY).
To
The Proprietor,
BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
BHAGALPUR.
Dear Sir,
I think it is but fair to tell you how I benefitted by the use of your priceless medicine "The Nervinus."
It came to me as a God-send boon. I attribute my success in the I.C.S. and P.C.S. Competitive examinations of 1927 more than half to "NERVINUS." I used to suffer from chronic indigestion, brain fag, and restlessness. Your medicine gave me wonderful strength and revived my power of memory in a course of few days, and since then I always keep your medicine—Nervinus with me and rely on it as a Panacea of all ailments. I wish other sufferers like me would come to recognise the great utility of "Nervinus" and judge it for themselves.
I wish your firm all success. I just got a parcel of 6 bottles of Nervinus from you.
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) B. B. SINGH, M.A., LL.B., I.C.S.
P.S.—You may use this letter or any portion of it, if you like, for advertising your medicine, since I have spoken nothing but truth. If you can open an agency of your firm in England too, it will be very serviceable.
B. B. S.
Nervinus with Gold is sold at Rs. 5 per bottle for a month's use by all leading European and Indian Chemists everywhere or to be obtained from the manufacturers BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, Bhagalpur, Branch: Mihijam.
Tele. Add: "Chemists," Bhagalpur.

DEAFNESS.
No matter complete or partial. No matter how long and what causes. Cure is Speedy and Sure by my
DEAF TONA OIL
Rs. 5/8/- per bottle.
S. SHERMAN, Pallabbanca (Faridpur.)

Crescent Balm

A tried Specific for Sundry Ailments. CRESCENT BALM produces instantaneous effect on application and relieves pain. It Cures HEADACHE, COLD, BACKACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, BRONCHITIS, etc., and is a sure Remedy for BRUISES, SPRAINS, STINGS, etc. Price: As. 5 per bottle
Sole Agents: A. H. NASER & CO., Princess Street, Bombay.

A Bold Certificate!
49, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dear Sir:
The Tonic Kesari's "AMRITA" is really as sweet in its effects as it is in its taste.
The tonic helps concentration of mind and its cool and pleasing effects when studying, on the eyes, is remarkable.
I do hereby certify it to be the best tonic for blood purification.
Yours truly,
(Sd.) N. M. SETHNA,
C/o. Gharda, Davar & Co.
MANUFACTURERS:
KESARI KUTEERAM, EGMORE MADRAS.
Local Distributors:
N. MAGANLAL & Co.,
49, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

White Leprosy or Leucoderma
Late Mahamahopadyaya Pandit K. P. BHATTACHARYYA, M.A., Principal Sanskrit College (Calcutta): "This is a wonderful specific to Leucoderma. I tried this for my relative and it has radically cured him."
Cost Rs. 10 only for one month.
V. P. Extra.
R. P. BHATTACHARYYA,
58B, Patnatola Lane, CALCUTTA.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 18.

During the early part of the meek our market was very quiet there being many sellers both for ready and forward positions and prices declined nearly six annas for ready sugars and two annas the new crop and later on improved again by four annas in old crop while new crop was quite neglected. A fair business was done the June shipment Rs. 9-4-6 and July-Sept. at Rs. 9-3-6 to Rs. 9-3-0 and October-December at Rs. 9-6-0 to Rs. 9-5-6 all Free Bombay Harbour all by Native Importer. April after touching Rs. 10-11-0 declined to Rs. 10-8-0 and May shipment was done at Rs. 10-0-0 to Rs. 9-11-0 F. B. Harbour.

Calcutta and Karachi reported a quiet but steady markets with small business during Java reported a steadier market for ready sugars while new crop June and onwards was quiet with many sellers.

American Terminals reported highest on the 10th instant quoting 2.74, 2.85 and 2.93 for July September and December and reported lowest on the 15th instant quoting 2.69, 2.80 and 2.88 for same positions.

London Terminals reported highest on the 12th instant quoting 15s. 9-3|4d., 15s. 9d. and 15s. 9d. for May-August and October and reported lowest on the 17th instant quoting 15s. 6-3|4d., 15s. 6-3|4d. and 15s. 6d. for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 15-13-0 eq. 15s. 11d. F. B. Harbour Stocks 60,000 Bags.

T. M. O. April Rs. 10-10-0 eq. 15s. 10d. F. B. Oarbour.

T. M. O. May Rs. 9-12-0 eq. 14s. 10d. F. B. Oarbour.

T. M. O. June Rs. 9-4-0 eq. 13s. 11d. F. B. Harbour.

T. M. O. July-Sept. Rs. 9-3-0 eq. 13s. 9d. F. B. Harbour.

T. M. O. Oct.-Dec. Rs. 9-5-0 eq. 14s. F. B. Harbour.

Arrivals nil.

Bombay, May 18.

The Market has ruled steady during the whole the week with fair purchase enquiries. There have been irregular fluctuations of about 4 to 6 As. per cwt. in Spot Prices and of about 1 to 3 Annas per cwt. in Forward prices. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 16/2 and Rs. 15/11 for Ready Sugar, Rs. 10/11 and Rs. 10/8-1/2 for April, Rs. 9/14 and Rs. 9/12-1/2 for May, Rs. 9/7 and Rs. 9/4 for June, Rs. 9/6 and Rs. 9/3-1/2 for July/Sept. and Rs. 9/8 and Rs. 9/5 for Oct/Dec. Shipment for Java Sugar. There have been no fresh arrivals this week.

Total Stocks are estimated at about 50,00 bags of Java Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/15 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10/12 per cwt FBH.
Shipment April Rs. 10/10 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Nurmahal Rs. 9/14 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Pandit Rs. 10/1-2 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Cohnur Rs. 9/13-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment May Rs. 9/12-1/2 per cwt FBH.
,, June Rs. 9/5 per cwt FBH.
,, July/Sept. Rs. 9/3 per cwt FBH.
,, Oct/Dec. Rs. 9/5-1/2 per cwt FBH.

Tone:—Steady.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 18.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Names of Company.	Latest prices. £ s. d.
Andhra Valley (7-1|2 p. c. 1933 Notes)	101 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	91 10 0
Australian 5 p. c. Loan (1935-45)	101 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 14 3
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy).	1 0 6
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	21 2 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	7 1 0
French 5 p. c. Rentes	18 17 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.	134 0 0
India 3-1|2 p. c. Sterling Stock	72 5 0
India 4-1|2 p. c. Sterling Loan (1950-55)	93 0 0
India 3 p. c. Sterling Stock	62 10 0
National Bank of India Ltd.	52 10 0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	8 0 0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	9 10 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1|2 p. c. Debs.	82 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	204 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p. c. Pref. Stock)	92 10 0
Tata Power (7-1|2 p. c. 'B' Debs. 1934-48)	100 0 0
War Loan 5 p.s. (1929-47)	101 0 0

Remarks:—Market—Firm.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 18.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 50/12, Highest 51/, Closing 50/14.

Castorseeds Delivery Sept. Opening 53/3, Highest 52/5, Lowest 53/1/3, Closing 53/3/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 5/0/3, Lowest 4/15/9, Closing 5/.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 61/, Closing 60/14.

ENGLISHMEN "CHILL'Y TOWARDS AMERICA

DIFFERENCE OVER INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AMERICA AGAINST ALLIANCES.

The "New York Times" writes:—

John Daniels, National Secretary of the English-Speaking Union of the United States, an organization to cement the comradeship of the English-speaking nations of the world, admits in an article on "Friendly Independence," written for this week's issue of The Landmark, the organ of the British sister society in London, that "there appears to be no doubt that for the time being the attitude in England toward America, and toward Americans in the mass, though doubtless not one of downright unfriendliness, is certainly one of pretty critical chilliness." Mr. Daniels, seeking a way to bring about better understanding, asks:

"Does not our true course lie in recognizing frankly but cordially the various differences in traditions, traits, viewpoints and policies, and then going ahead with mutual consideration and respect on a basis of friendly independence and independent friendship?"

The causes of the "chilliness" of Englishmen toward Americans is due in some measure to the differences which have arisen over international situations. Mr. Daniels believes America's failure to join the World Court and the League of Nations, as England did, had something to do with it, he says, and in addition, he recalls the differences that arose over the debt issue, the disagreement at the Geneva naval conference and the questions of navy building.

Taking up the reverse side of the question Mr. Daniels writes that the feeling of Americans, with the exception of these of Colonial descent who still cherish ancient grudges, "is at present most certainly not one of unfriendliness, and is in fact one of general good-will. Testimony to the same purport has recently been offered by an outstanding Englishman, J. A. Spender, on his return from a sojourn of several months in America, during which he travelled clear across the country and back, from coast to coast. In a press dispatch from London he was quoted as saying that the American people have nothing but good-will for Great Britain. He had ample opportunity to know whereof he spoke.

"By tradition, location and character we are not given to forming alliances or following leads. No doubt we may on occasion seem to others to lean backward in these respects. As toward England, with a certain surviving sense of former days, we are sometimes prone to overemphasize the present altered conditions by 'twisting the lion's tail.'

"Though we may consider that quite harmless ourselves, we should hardly expect the lion to register enjoyment. As regards our material prosperity and position, it is sometimes accompanied by what, to say the least, is a good-natured complacency that is naturally rather irritating, and sometimes, too, by an aggressive self-sufficiency which one can readily understand, must be almost exasperating.

"But though Americans are exceedingly pro-American, and disposed to make comparisons and commentaries which may quite naturally be rather irksome, and perhaps be construed as criticism in other quarters, they are really not unfriendly toward any one, and least of all toward their English-speaking fellows across the Atlantic."

abolition of the Senate and immediate limitation of its powers and civil and political equality of the sexes, including equal franchise. The program demands "genuine" proportional representation and points out that the Socialist group in the Chamber only voted for the election by "arrondissement" in view of the inapplicability of the proportional system and from special tactical motives. Other demands call for the abolition of the laws of 1893 and 1894 concerning limitations on freedom of speech, a general political amnesty and abolition of martial law.

Treating of labor legislation, the French Socialists demand strict observance of the legal eight-hour working day and call for unqualified ratification of the Washington Convention of the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations. Workers' control of and participation in the management of industrial concerns is urged and there is a plank demanding the nationalization of public utilities and of all monopolies.

The Socialist financial program stands for immediate stabilization of the franc and a general settlement of the inter-allied debts. In this connection consolidation of the floating debts is urged, together with a special tax on large fortunes and a more just distribution of financial burdens.

The Socialists had about 100 of the 580 Deputies in the Chamber that was dissolved on March 17.

NATAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN EDUCATION.

MR. SASTRI'S REMARKABLE EVIDENCE.

URGES "MORAL OBLIGATION" TOWARDS DISENFRANCHISED PEOPLE.

The Commission of Inquiry into Indian Education appointed by the Provincial Administration of Natal met at Maritzburg in April. The proceedings, says a correspondent of the "Natal Mercury", were "specially notable for the evidence of Mr. V. S. Sastri who gave a convincingly sincere and outspoken exhibition of the Indian point of view."

Mr. Sastri's evidence was remarkable in that while speaking largely as an idealist, he never lost sight of the practical side of question, and conceded many points to the members of the Committee.

At the request of the chairman, Mr. Dyson, Mr. Masrti, as one of the draughtsmen who assisted to prepare the Agreement between the Union Government and the Government of India, gave his interpretation of the much-discussed clause relating to the "upliftment" of the Indian community to Western standards of civilisation.

On the question of the subsidy granted by the Union Government to the Province of Natal, while admitting that the Provincial Administration was under no legal obligation to expand the whole of this subsidy on educational objects, he contended that there was a moral obligation to do so.

Mr. Sastri said that he had not prepared any written statement, but he would be glad if the members would ask him any questions which they might like him to answer.

Mr. Dyson said that he would be glad to hear Mr. Sastri's considered opinion, as a member of the Conference which drew up the Indian Agreement with the Government, as to the interpretation of the clause known as the "uplift" clause.

THE RIGHT STANDPOINT.

Mr. Sastri said that this clause summed up the goal which the Union Government would keep in mind in its work of uplifting the Indian population. "Interpreted broadly," he said, "it would mean that the present way of looking at these questions should be dropped—that is to say, in considering what should be done for a community it must not be asked who they are, and what is their race or colour, but one must consider their capacity for development under measures of upliftment. To illustrate this, take the matter of education.. In considering how much education an individual should receive, we should not ask who he is or to what race or colour he belongs, but what is his capacity for learning. He must be made an efficient member of the entire community, and an education must be provided for him which will draw from him the best which he is capable of. No man would ask that this goal should be reached to-morrow, considering the difference between theory and practice in a country such as this. But we should make no distinction between the different elements of the community. The goal may be reached by several steps, and it may be very long in being consummated, but that is what is clearly visualised as the goal of effort."

Mr. Dyson went on to refer to the proposed High School which Mr. Sastri has been raising money for, and said that he presumed that Mr. Sastri proposed to control the building, subject to expert advice, and then to hand the school over to the Provincial Education Department for equipment and staffing.

Mr. Sastri replied that they intended to furnish it so as to hand it over complete.

TEACHERS AVAILABLE.

Mr. Dyson: Would it be difficult to obtain 10 fully qualified teachers from India for this High School?—Mr. Sastri: Oh, no, I don't think so. On the other hand, we hope to be able to provide you with some of our best men. We are in full hopes that, for the first five years, the school will be well equipped and well taught.

The school will, of course, not be ready for use for two years or so?—Oh, yes. When a start has been made it will be built in six months. In talking of this High School I should like the Commission to remember that there is already a High School in Durban, in Carlisle Street. This will be attached to the new school.

In reply to a question from Mr. Dyson in regard to the position in India in the matter of compulsory primary education, Mr. Sastri said that in India all compulsory schemes so far embraced a course of five years. It had at first been started at four years, but the Education Department there had impressed upon the authorities that this was merely a waste of time and money. They had recommened six years, but in Bombay and Madras and some other municipal towns they had started with a compulsory five years' course. In the municipal towns in some of the territories of Native Rajahs compulsory education had been in force for some long time, and had proved very successful. "I should say," said Mr. Sastri, "that if we aim at anything less than five years we shall be wasting time and money."

In reply to Mr. Acutt, Mr. Dyson explained that Mr. Sastri was in favour of compulsion only as regards a definite period of years during which children must attend school.

In regard to payment for education, Mr. Sastri said that the primary schools in India were now mostly free. There were a large number of private schools, however, which were allowed to levy or remit fees as they wished, but where they remitted fees they were reimbursed by the Government.

Asked whether he was of opinion that there should be a proportion of European teachers retained in the Indian schools, Mr. Sastri said that he would prefer that, as a goal, they should aim at having the education of Indians entirely in the hands of Indian teachers, but he would not wish to press this point.

INSUFFICIENCY OF GROUND.

Mr. Kichlu then asked Mr. Sastri whether there was sufficient ground at the site of the new training college in Durban to provide for space for teachers to be taught how to give proper physical instruction.

Mr. Sastri said that, in the two acres which had been all that the Durban Corporation would allow them, there would hardly be sufficient for this purpose.

Mr. Dyson: I understand that you were applying for an extension?—Mr. Sastri: I am afraid, Mr. Chairman, that that has been turned down now.

Mr. Acutt: Could not the sports grounds adjacent to the school be used for physical training?—Mr. Sastri: Yes, that could be done, but matches are played on that ground, and we would be at the mercy of various sporting organisations.

Mr. Sastri went on to say that, between the ages of eight and twelve, boys and girls attended mixed schools. "On this question", he said, "I am prepared to abide by any decision arrived at by the Education Department, in consultation with the recognised leaders of the Indian community."

THE GRANTEE SYSTEM.

Questioned by Mr. Dyson regarding the grantee system, Mr. Sastri said:—"I am a practical man, Mr. Dyson. Whatever my ideals are, I endeavour to go forward keeping them. I am not prepared to advocate the abolition of the present grantee system. I do not think there should be any drastic transfer from grantee schools to Government schools. There are a number of difficulties concerning grantee systems. It is burdened with work, and it is becoming something of a profession."

Mr. Sastri, proceeding, said that he perfectly understood that the Provincial Administration was under no obligation to spend the whole of its subsidy on educational objects. If the grant was increased from £2 10s. to £4 per head, it would lead to very material improvement in the position.

TEST OF VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

Mr. Sastri agreed with Mr. Clarkson that voluntary attendance should be tested fully before compulsion was thought of.

Addressing Mr. Sastri, Mr. Lidgett said that the average cost per pupil in Government schools was £7 15s. If the children at present in other schools were placed in Government schools, the extra cost involved would be very high. Mr. Clarkson's estimate of £250,000, although smiled at by many witnesses, was not really an exaggeration. He was glad that Mr. Sastri had accepted these suggestions merely as a goal to be aimed at and not as immediate objects.

Mr. Acutt said the improved conditions would mean further taxation, which rested mostly upon the European community. "Would it not be better to have differentiation in taxation to raise funds?" he asked.

MORAL OBLIGATION TOWARDS DISENFRANCHISED PEOPLE.

"It is a very thorny problem," answered Mr. Sastri, "I would like time to consider the question."

One of his ideals, he continued, was that, in any advanced States, while the franchise might be well withheld, the elements of social well-being, such as citizenship, could not be withheld from any section of the community. Everyone contributing to the State had the right to share in the elements of social well-being. The poor man, by his consumption of taxed articles, contributed indirectly towards the State. He thought that it would be proved by representatives of the Natal Indian Congress that Indians were taxed to their utmost capacity. The question as to how much they actually paid in direct taxation should not be taken into consideration. It should not limit the extent of their education or their share of the other elements of social well being. Having the vote you have a double responsibility towards the Indian community, he said. I don't envy you your position. You have a solemn and onerous moral responsibility before God towards those people from whom you have taken the franchise. I trust that the same God will grant you the power and magnaminity to fulfil that solemn responsibility."

From the general revenue, he continued, money was taken as needed for European education, but from the general revenue of the Province nothing was taken in respect of Indian education.. The Indian community was at present paying for European education.

EXPENDITURE ON INDIANS.

Mr. Clarkson: You are losing sight of the fact that Indians are using the roads and hospitals free of charge. We spend a great deal on Indians in the hospitals. If you take a balance-sheet there will be a debit balance against the Indian community.

Mr. Clarkson went on to say that he wished to correct the impression that the Provincial Administration was using for other purposes money which had especially been earmarked for educational purposes.

Mr. Sastri agreed that, on the legal aspect, the Provincial Administration was under no moral obligation to spend the money on education, but contended that there was a moral obligation.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 17.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb: Parcels: June shipment sellers 51|6.
Barletta Russo per 63 lb. Parcels:—
May shipment sellers 51|3.
Wheat South Australian:—
May|June shipment value 54|9.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
May|June shipment sellers 54|3.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 17.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 14.
Oct.|Dec. per cwt. 14|1-1|2.
C and F Bombay:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 14|0-1|2.
C and F Karachi:—
July|Sept. per cwt: 14|1-1|4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 17.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. spot: Sellers 0|8-3|4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 17.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£ 21-1|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£133-1|2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 9-1|2
National Bank	£ 52-1|2
Eastern Bank	£ 7-1|8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£ 90 1|4
Conversion Loan	£ 77-3|4
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	£103-1|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	£ 56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 62-1|2
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 73
Consols	£ 56-3|4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£100-7|8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£ 93-5|8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 17.

Demand Bills 487.81

LONDON METALS.

London, May 17.

Copper English best Selected	£ 65-7|8
Copper Braziers	£ 75
Yellow Metai	£ 65
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£ 21-3|4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	£ 13-1|8
Tin English Ingots	£231

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, May 17.

Total Bullion	£161,900,000
Public Deposits	£ 19,200,000
Other Deposits	£ 95,400,000
Government Securities	£ 29,600,000
Other Securities	£ 55,800,000
Notes and Coin	£ 46,900,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£266,600,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	40.91 p.c.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 17.

Silver:—Market is quiet.
Spot ..... 27-5\|8
Forward ..... 27-7\|16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 17.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-5\|8 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market loans 3-1\|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 3-15\|16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-1\|8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3\|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Biills 6 months 5-1\|4 p.c.

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 17.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11

MILL STORES

	Rs. a. p.
Quotations are.—	
Healds—15/40S-32 to 56s.	0 15 3
Healds—15/40-28s.	2 4 0
Reeds steel—32 to 56s.	0 2 1
Reeds steel—28s.	0 3 0
Elastic Healds	17 4 0
Wire Healds	2 8 0
Cloth Roller—18 oz. Kenion	8 6 0
Cloth Roler—18 oz. Kenion	8 6 0
Flannel Sizing-plain 66 Kenion	3 6 0
Flannel Sizing-Twill-66 Kenion	3 8 0
Flannel Sizing-Plain-72 Kenion	3 12 0
Flannel Sizing-Twill-72 Kenion	3 14 0
Bandings—card-rim—scroll	0 12 0
Bandings—Tubular No. 2s.	1 8 0
Bandings—Tubular No. 3s.	1 6 0
Bandings Spindle 33 ply.	1 0 0
Rope Lambeth 1-1/2 & 1-3/4	1 6 0
Rope Kenion—1-1/2 & 1-3/4	1 8 0
Pickers—No. 4	55 0 6
Picking Nands hairy	2 8 0
Picking Sticks	4 12 0
Bobbins—Slubbings—Jap.	30 0 0
Bobbins—Roving—Jap.	22 0 0
Bobbins—Conical-5" Jap.	6 0 0
Bobbins—Ring-5" Jap.	6 8 0
Bobbins—Ring-6" Jap.	7 8 0
Bobbins—Weft-53/8" Jap.	6 0 0
Bobbins—Weft-6" Jap.	6 4 0
Bobbins—Slub. Skwers	11 8 0
Bobbins—Rovings Skwers	9 8 0
Fillets—Emery	0 2 9
Fillets—Cylinder-Doffer	0 10 0

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 17.

Cottonseed Bombay:—
May|June shipment sellers £9-8-0.
Castorseed Bombay:—
May-June shipment sellers £18-7-6.
Rapeseed Toria Ton:
May|June shipment sellers £19-13-9.

LINSEED.

London, May 17.

Linseed Calcutta ton:—
May|June shipment sellers £18-5-0.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
May shipment Hull paid £16-3-9.
Linseed Bombay:—
May|June shipment sellers £18-15-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 17.

Linseed Oil naked London ewt:—
June|Aug. delivery buyers 30|6.
Linseed Oil naked London ewt:—
Sept|Dec. delivery paid 31|6.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 17.

Coffee Rio No. 7 quality Spot: 16-1|4.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 18.

	cwts.
Wheat	15,536
Linseed	18,171
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed	813
Gingellyseeds	634
Poppyseed	172
Groundnuts	6,431
Castorseed	9,179
Rice	12,677
Myrabollams	1,634
Cottonseed	20,837
Mowraseed	634
Gram	2,747
Joowar	10,942
Maize	40
Barley	745
Bajree	604
Coal	1,142 tons.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 18th May 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.- at 8 a.m. 29.867 inches (.050 above normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.765 inches (.036 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.014 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.4 degrees (1.3 above normal.)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 78.4 degrees (1.2 below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 69 p. c.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 55 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement o f wind in 24 hours 147 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 3.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 0.01 inches.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May

T.T. Berlin on London
T.T. Amsterdam on London
T.T. Brussels on London
T.T. Madrid on London
T.T. Milan on London
T.T. Berne on Londone
T.T. Paris on London
T.T. London on Prague

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

UNFAVOURABLE CROP REPORTS AND BULLISH REVISED ACREAGE REPORT—FUTURES 36 POINTS HIGHER,

New York, May 17.

The New York futures market opened steady at a rise of 4 points but quickly declined 5 points. At this level the reports of unfavourable weather forecast and bullish revised estimates induced short covering and replacing of long interest causing a rise of 45 points from the lowest price. At the advance there was some long liquidation and prices closed at a net rise of 36 to 42 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 40 points to 21.95c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 35 to 40 points. Spot prices improved 35 points to 20.95c.

The revised estimate issued by the Agricultural Bureau states that the acreage under cotton for 1927 was 41,905,000 acres and with a crop of 12,955,000 bales shows an yield of 154.5 lbs. per acre. These figures in the previous year were as under, Acreage 48,730,000. Yield 181.9 lbs. and crop of 17,910,000 bales.

So far private estimates for the acreage this season vary from 3.5 to 9 per cent. increase. Sales of fertilizers are larger than last year and if we get favourable weather onward, there will be very little cause for anxiety. However we have to pass through critical months of July, August and September when weather is likely to play important part over prices. There is decided improvement in weather and is bound to tell on conditions of the crop rather favourably and we see no reason to follow the advance boldly.

NEW YORK JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, May 17.

Previous Close	20.81
10 a.m. opening	20.85 plus .04
10-09 a.m. lowest	20.80 —.01
11 a.m.	20.96 plus .15
12 noon	20.96 plus .15
1-53 p.m. highest	21.25 plus .44
3 p.m. close	21.17 plus .36
Range 45 points.	

INADVISABLE FOLLOW RISE.

New York, May 17.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 17th instant as under:—

"Longs replacing on poor crop reports. Think it inadvisable to follow advance."

REVISED REPORT BULLISH.

New York, May 17.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable:—

Revised acreage and yield construed as slightly bullish and produced New Buying.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 17.

July	21.17 plus .36
October	21.18 plus .42
December	21.03 plus .39
January	22.94 plus .39
March	20.92 plus .38
Middling Spot	21.95 plus .40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 17.

May	20.98 plus .40
July	20.90 plus .35
Middling Spot	20.95 plus .35

NEW YORK.

New York, May 17.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

May	21.21
July	20.96
October	20.93

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	21.21
July	20.98
October	20.94

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—

May	20.72
July	20.69
October	20.46

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 17.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 18.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 17-5-28	8099000	12579000
,, Yesterday do	11000	-4000
Exports to date do	6539000	10143000
Stock at Ports 11-5-28	1422000	1806000
,, Interior Towns do	649000	743000
,, Liverpool 11-5-28	892000	1404000
Visible Supply 11-5-28	3929000	5358000
Quantity in Sight do	13461000	18128000

LIVERPOOL.

UNFAVOURABLE CROP REPORT INDUCE SHORT COVERING—SPOT DEMAND POOR—FUTURES 11 UP.

Liverpool, May 17.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a decline of 1 to 2 points and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Later on reports of unfavourable crop reports induced heavy short covering and in the absence of sellers prices closed at a rise of 10 to 12 points. Spot demand was poor and sales amounted to 5,000 bales. Spot prices declined 9 points to 11.43d. per lb.

Empire futures ruled steady and closed 12 points higher. Egyptian prices were firm and recorded a rise of 40 points.

REVISED ACREAGE.

Liverpool, May 17.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following telegraphic market advices:—

(1) Continued rains Oklahoma. Light to moderate rainfall Georgia and Alabama.

(2) Bordon East of North Carolina two weeks late, suffered slow temperatures, general opinion acreage unchanged, ideal weather past week.

(3) Market advanced on short covering and scarcity of contracts.

(4) 1927 Revised acreage 41,905,066 yield 154.5 lbs.

BOLL-WEEVIL.

Liverpool, May 17.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable:—

Weather not very good. Talk of Boll-weevil.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

Liverpool, May 17.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 17th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Crop accounts continue more favourable. Weather reports more favourable, but don't think it safe to operate on the Bear side."

Another of their Liverpool friends cable as under:—

"Advancing again on disappointing crop reports."

SHORT COVERING.

Liverpool, May 17.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

10 a.m.:—"Rain continues Oklahoma; light to moderate rain Georgia, Albama."

8-15 p.m. "Last year revision acreage 41,905,000 acres, yield 154.5 lbs. per acre, production 12,500,455 bales.

8-55 p.m.:—"Short covering on crop reports less favourable."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 17.

	Opening	Closing.
May	10.98	11.10 plus .11
June		11.08 plus .10
July	10.93	11.07 plus .11
August		11.03 plus .11
September		11.01 plus .11
October	10.84	10.97 plus .11
November		10.90 plus .11
December		10.90 plus .11
January	10.77	10.90 plus .12
February		10.89 plus .10
March	10.77	10.90 plus .12
April		10.89 plus .10
May		10.90 plus .11
Middling Spot		11.44 —.69

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 17.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 17.

Scinde Fully Good	8.30—.05
Scinde Fine	8.55—.05
Scinde Superfine	8.80—.05
Bengal Good	8.05—.05
Bengal Fully Good	8.30—.05
Bengal Fine	8.55—.05
Oomra Good	8.60—.05
Oomra Fully Good	8.90—.05
Oomra Fine	9.20—.05
Broach Fully Good	9.40—.05
Broach Fine	9.65—.05
Broach Superfine	9.90—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 17.

May	20.90 plus .40
June	20.90 plus .40
July	21.00 plus .40
August	20.99 plus .40
September	20.99 plus .40
October	21.36 plus .40
November	21.30 plus .46
December	21.30 plus .46
January	21.28 plus .41
February	21.28 plus .41
March	21.28 plus .41
April	21.28 plus .41
May	21.28 plus .41
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	21.20 plus .05

BOMBAY.

LONG LIQUIDATION—BETTER LIVERPOOL CABLES—CLOSED VERY STEADY

Bombay, May 18.

Following a further rise of 36 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 399|8 for Broach J.|A. delivery. Prices improved to Rs. 400 on scattered buying but long liquidation soon arrested the advance and prices declined to 397|8. The market ruled steady at this level and Liverpool opening advices being steady rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.	M.	..	392 8 0
Broach J.	A.	..	398 0 0
Broach A.	M. 29	..	404 0 0
Oomra May	..	359 0 0
Oomra July	..	361 8 0
Oomra D.	J. 29	..	369 0 0
Bengal May	..	329 0 0
Bengal July	..	333 0 0
Bengal D.	J. 29	..	335 0 0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, May 18.

The forward market opened steady at Rs. 399|8 for Broach J.-A. in sympathy with favourable Liverpool cables. Price fluctuated within a narrow range and were quoted at 6-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M.	393|8
Broach J.-A.	399|4
Broach A.-M. 29	405
Oomra May	360
Oomra July	362|8
Oomra D.-J. 29	370
Bengal May	330
Bengal July	334
Bengal D.-J. 29	336

Liverpool was 15 points higher at the time of closing.

TENDERS.

Bombay, May 18.

	To-day.	Total.
Bengal	900	2,300
Broach	400	4,600
Oomra	100	1,800

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 18.

May	235.00 plus 1.40
August	239.50 plus 2.40
November	245.00 plus 2.90

FRAN.|COR. May 18.

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay May 18.

Bengal 335 Dec.-Jan. 29.
Bengal 329 May.
Bengal 333 July.
Broach 393 April-May 1928.
Broach 398 July-August.
Broach 404 April-May 29.
Oomra 369 Dec.|Jan. 29.
Oomra 359 May.
Oomra 362 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, May 18.

M. G. Bengal U. P.					
No. 1	348	341	334	327	319
M. G. Sind Punjab	346	339	332	325	317
M. G. Rajputana	348	341	334	327	319
M. G. Broach No. 2	414	409	402	395	
Saw G. D. Dharwar	410	405	400	395	
M. G. Punjab America	423	418	411	403	
M. G. Kadi Viramgam	405	402	395	388	
M. G. Dhelleras	403	400	393	386	
M. G. Kalagin	403	400	393	386	
M. G. Kutch		410	405	398	
M. G. Surat	457	452	447	442	
M. G. Rajpipla	453	448	443	438	
M. G. Navsari	477	472	467	462	
M. G. Oomra Berar No. 5	378	371	364	354	
M. G. Central Prov.	406	396	389	379	
M. G. Central Prov. No. 2	390	383	376	366	
M. G. Khandesh	359	349	339	329	
M. G. Muttia		339	329	319	
M. G. Southern Western No. 5		393	388	383	378
M. G. Compta			415	405	395

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay May 18.

100	Forbes and Co., Manavadar ...	363
100	Forbes and Co., Seram	355
100	Forbes and Co., Broach	417
550	Volkart Bros., Berar	349-348
100	Volkart Bros., Arvi	369
500	Japan T. and Co., Berar	360|365
300	Ozburin and Co., Bengal	336|337
400	G. G. Kesha, Gujrat	396
400	G. G. Kesha, Gujrat	396
100	Niso and Co. Khandesh	353
200	Niso and Co., C. P. No. 2	374

BULLION MARKET

(Bombay Bullion Brokers' Assn. Ltd.)

GOLD.

Bombay, May 18.

Gold Ready	21 7 6
Jaitha	21 6 6
Ashada	21 6 9
National City	21 10 6

SILVER.

Silver	63/5
London and Shanghai.	
Opening	2 8 13
Closing	2 9 3
New Work Cent	60/8

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Jeth	62/14	63/4	62/14	63/4
Ashad	62/11	63/1	62/11	63/1

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 18.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

Yesterday.

		This year	Last year.
Khandesh	200	238,920	310,497
Central India	82	286,484	277,332
Barsi & Nagar	374	296,357	189,513
Hyderabad-Gaorani	116	112,056	66,821
Berar	2,136	692,052	552,024
Central Provinces	105	295,212	225,442
Total Oomras	3,112	1,981,001	1,621,589
Dholera	3,941	178,946	143,081
N.-W. Provinces	161	63,393	55,061
Rajputana	115	47,493	47,741
Sind-Punjab	102	135,777	113,308
Broach	2,315	249,735	205,555
Coompta & Dharwar	1,467	84,810	81,768
Westerns-Northerns	220	24,974	37,713
Cocoanada			403
Tinnepelly and Cambodia	103	22,940	15,208
Persian		4,622	3,978
American		62,326	207,350
Egyptian & African	3,022	53,780	53,580
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		69	51
Total	14,501	2,000,956	2,589,336

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 10th May

Yesterday.

		This year	Last year.
In full-pressed Bales.			
Europe	3,341	561,316	262,306
Japan & China	3,044	889,677	1,193,692
Coast Ports	251	20,402	16,805
Up-country by Rail		57,169	89,403
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		36,414	34,885
Total	6,736	1,565,005	1,597,181

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 18.

	Ready Bed leafy.	Delivery Contract. May	July
Bengal Superfine	340	..	..
Bengal Fine	335	..	..
Bengal F.G.	330	..	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	335	..	..
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	330	..	..
Wardha-Ringt. Fine	380	..	..
Nagpur Fine	380	..	..
Yeotmal Fine	375	..	..
Arvi Fine	375	..	..
Amraoti Fine	360	..	..
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	355/60	.....	.....
Mulkapur Fine	350	..	..
Khandesh Fine	345	..	..
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	390	..	..
Purna FG. GS.	350	.....	.....
Indore|Ujjain Fine	365	..	..
Burwah Sanavad Fine	347|50	..	..
Surat	465	plus 80|5 plus	..
Navsari	..	103	..
Broach F.G.	400	..	..
Broach Fine	410	plus 16	plus 18
Westerns M.G.	390|95	..	..
Cambodia	455	..	..
Miraj Saugli	405	..	..
Compta Good	410|15	plus 14|5	..
Dhollera	....	—2|3 plus	—5|6
Kadi|Viramgam	....	2|3	..

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co Ltd.)

Muktsar, May 16.

Wheat ready, Rs. 4-2, 4-8.
Wheat Har, Rs. 4-6.
Wheat Assuj, Rs. 4-11.
Gram ready, Rs. 3-10 3-12
Gram Jeth, Rs. 3-11.
Gram Sarvan. Rs. 3-14-6.
Gram Bhadon, Rs. 4.
Gram Assuj, Rs. 4-1.
Barley ready, Rs. 3-2, Rs. 3 3.
Barley, Jeth, Rs. 3-3.
Barley Assuj, Rs. 3-7.
Rapeseed ready, Rs. 7 7-8
Rapeseed, Jeth, Rs. 7-8.
Rapeseed, Bhadar, Rs. 7-12
Gram, Rs. 3-1.

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The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:

HERBERT, JON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET. REPORT.

Bombay, May 18.

We have received the following weekly share market report from Messrs. Gulan and Co., Karachi, dated 10th instant:—

We have re ort a fairly good turnover in Railway shares; both Larkhanas and Upper Sinds have been freely offered and readily picked up. The Sind Lights have been a quiet market.

The turnover in Electrics has been negligible. The Karachi Electric have changed hands in small lots while Hyderabad Electrics are a short scrip. Some business has been done in Shikarpur Electrics.

Name of the Company.	Paid up value. Rs. a. p.	Present value. Rs. a. p.
Sind's Lights	100 0 0	138 0 0
Sind Lighterage	150 0 0	135 0 0
Larkhana Jacobabad	100 0 0	90 0 0
Upper Sinds	100 0 0	80 0 0
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electrics	100 0 0	125 0 0
Hyderabad Electrics	100 0 0	120 0 0
DEBENTURES.		
6 per cent. Karachi Port Trust	100 0 0	110 12 0
FLOUR MILLS.		
Karachi Flour Mills	80 0 0	125 0 0
India Flour Mills	60 0 0	115 0 0
Century Flour Mills	100 0 0	100 0 0

WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

We have received the following report from Messrs. J. Thomas and Co., dated Calcutta 16th instant:—

Heavy Goods.—There has been a gradual easing off in rates during the week with very little business of any volume in standard goods reported. Shippers enquiry has been almost entirely confined to specialities, while Mills have only been sellers in forward positions at full rates.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay:—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 47-12-0, for May at Rs. 48-0-0 to Rs. 48-4-0, for June|August at Rs. 48-4-0, for April|June at Rs. 47-8-0; Liperpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 53-12-0.

Hessians:—The market opened firm chiefly due to speculation in ready 40" 8 ozs. There was a quick reaction on rumours of action being taken by the Mills towards an extension of working hours, dealers being as a result somewhat less confident. Towards the close a firmer tone prevails, but throughout the week there has been very little support from consuming centres.

40"—8 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 20-7-0 to Rs. 19-5-0 to Rs. 19-14-0.

40"—7-1|2 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 19-11-0 to Rs. 19-6-0 to Rs. 19-4-0.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD

Capital	Authorised	Rs. 6,00,00,000
,,	Subscribed	,, 3,56,05,275
,,	Paid-up	,, 73,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS		,, 1,15,38,676

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TRADE AND FINANCE.

EXCITEMENT IN SILVER

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, May 18.

Money:—The tone of the money market has kept steady and the rate for call funds has at times ranged above 6-1/2 per cent. However, towards the close, it became apparent that this was a temporary condition and there are indications that lower rates are not unlikely. The trade demand has decreased by about Rs. 26 lakhs. A new low record has been established in the cash balances of the Imperial Bank which now stands at Rs. 7.75 crores, but despite this, credit continues unhampered. At the close, the call rate is 6-1/4 per cent. Government still invites tenders for Treasury bills, and in view of the low Government deposits at the Bank, further borrowings seem to be in order. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 5-1/2 per cent., three months 5 per cent. and six months 4 per cent.

Cable reports from New York state that the Federal Reserve Discount rate has been raised from 4 to 4-1/2 per cent. effective to-day.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of the 11th instant shows a further decrease of Rs. 76.78 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 7,75,77,993 as compared with Rs. 10.45 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 9.03, a decrease of 0.12 per cent. under last week. Loans are slightly up by R . 2.91 lacs, while Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 2.21 lacs and Rs. 68.27 lacs respectively. Government deposits have declined by Rs. 101.47 lacs to Rs. 4.25 crores and other deposits by Rs. 59.17 lacs to Rs. 71.32 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

There is still nothing worthy of note in the gilt-edged securities and price changes have been insignificant. 3 1-2 per cent. Paper was unchanged at Rs 75-7 and 1945-55 Loan at Rs. 106-7-6 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans are quoted at Rs. 101.2 and R . 102-4. 5 1-2 per cent. 1928 Bonds were placed at Rs. 105-2. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930 and 1931, changed hands at Rs. 102-15 and Rs. 104-3 and Rs. 104-3 and 1932 at Rs. 105-10. 6 1-2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan was unmoved at Rs. 111-5. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan is quoted at Rs. 87-11 and 1934-37 at Rs. 93-13.

A Government communique of the 14th instant states that tenders for 3 months' bills at Rs. 98-10 and above aggregating Rs. 44,50,000 were received and accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 98-10. From 9th to 14th May intermediate three months' bills for Rs. 5 lacs were sold. Intermediate three months' bills will be issued from the 16th to 21st May 1928 at Rs. 98-10-6.

Tenders for Rs. 1 1-2 crores of three months' bills will be received on Tuesday the 22nd May and payment to be made on Friday the 25th instant.

The statement of the combined account of the gold standard and Paper Currency Reserves as of 7th May 1928 is given below:—

Liabilities.	(in crores) Rs.
Notes in circulation	183.47
Rupee redemption	40.00
	223.47
Assets	(in crores). Rs.
Silver coin and bullion	88.63
Rupee securities	38.07
Internal bills of exchange	9.09
Gold securities	54.23
Gold coin and bullion held in India	29.76
Gold coin and bullion held in England	2.88
	223.47

Percentage of gold and gold securities to the total liabilities is 38.92.

Exchange:—The firmness in exchange has been somewhat intensified as a result of sales by exporters and the position of money. A fair amount of business was transacted in Calcutta. A feature of the market has been the steadiness in forward rates. Sellers were quoted at 1s 5 31-32d. and buyers at 1s. 6 1-32d., but 1s. 6d. has been available throughout. There is still no marked improvement in the enquiry for all remittances including that of bullion. Tenders to Government have again been so large that this time only 6 per cent. were allotted with the result that further strength was imparted to the market. The following are the forward rates:—May/June 1s. 5 31-32d., July/October 1s. 5 15-16d., November 1s. 5 31-32d., December 1s. 6d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved from 4.88dols. to 4.88 11-32dols., but closed at 4.88 3-16dols.. French francs, the Belga and the Italian lira were almost stationary at 124.02, 34.95 and 92.70 respectively.

Gold:—Fresh arrivals and a diminished offtake have depressed ready to Rs. 21-8 per tola. Forward rates have declined in concert with sterling to Rs. 21-6-9. Trading has been rather dull this week and the offtake has fallen to the average of 15,000 tolas. Stocks on hand, discounting outcountry shipments are now in the neighbourhood of 2 lacs tolas. The quotation for gold in London dropped from 84s. 11 1-4d. to 84s. 10 1-4d.. but closed at 84s. 11d. The rate for sovereigns kept steady at Rs. 13-8-6 for ready and Rs. 13-7-9 for forward, (1st June delivery). In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-8-9 and Rs. 21-8-0 for ready, Rs. 21-8-9 and Rs. 21-6-6 for 4th June settlement, and Rs. 21-7-3 and Rs. 21-6-9 for 4th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £67,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £222,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 42,92,650 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £75,000.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of March 1928 amounted to 877,380 fine ounces as compared with 816,133 fine ounces for February 1928 and 860,511 fine ounces for March 1927.

Silver:—Much excitement has prevailed in the silver market especially during the early part of the week. The technical position for May settlement and movements in the Shanghai market occasioned violent price fluctuations. Bull operators dominated the supply for May settlement with the result that the premium of as much as Rs. 2 ensued. Subsequent to May 15th, this premium dwindled to around 4 annas. At the week-end, however, sales by bulls for June settlement prompted by reports from London that the Government of India was still selling silver there, brought pressure to bear on the rates which eased by about Re. 1-. There have been more purchases than sales for American account this week and this is equally true of China Banks. To-day the market firmed up on large purchases by China Banks and an American account. The price of ready opened at Rs. 62-6, and advanced as high as 64-8, but later consistently sank to Rs. 62 11, finally firmed up and closed at Rs. 63-6. On account of price movements the offtake did not exceed 125 bars. Arrivals from abroad together with those from upcountry swelled the stocks on hand to around 3000 bars. The rate for T. T. on London in Shanghai opened at 2s. 8d., gradually rose to 2s. 8-5/8d. with a sharp advance at the end to 2s. 9-1/16d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 27-11/16d. and 27-5/16d. for ready and 27-7/16d. and 27-1/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 64-8 and Rs.62-5 for ready and 10th May settlements, Rs. 63-2 and Rs. 61-15 for 8th June settlement and Rs. 62-15 and Rs. 62-1 for 9th July settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is £32,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 2494 bars and Rs. 31,203 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £135,000.

Following the recent sale by Government of bar silver in London, interest has developed in connection with the position of silver coins in the Paper Currency Reserves. An examination of the Currency returns should be appropriate at this particular time since the busy season of the year is drawing to a close. It is of no small interest to observe that since the end of last October to the present as much as Rs. 13 crores have been withdrawn from the Paper Currency Reserve and entered circulation. This situation is the reverse of that obtaining last year and would seem to indicate that the height of the influx of silver coin has terminated. It may be expected, therefore, that the future movement of silver coins may be in the nature of an outflow. Assuming that India's absorption of rupees continues at roughly Rs. 5 crores per annum, as has been the case for some years prior to the recent influx, it is hardly likely that Government's future sale of silver will be of the magnitude that many have anticipated or feared. At present chief interest should centre, rather, in the amount of silver bullion in the Paper Currency Reserve since no further coinage is to be undertaken. It is generally felt that Government are likely to avail themselves of any favourable opportunities that may arise for the disposal of this portion of the Paper Currency Reserve.

YARN MARKET.

Since our last report there has been no special change to report in the Strike situation and the prospects of settlement have been rather remote inasmuch as the negotiations carried on so far have not proved successful. It seems as if this Strike will last for at least a month more as both the sides have been obstinate and unyielding. Cotton prices have fluctuated within narrow limits with a very steady undertone and prices in yarns particularly in Indian yarns have been showing gradual improvement due to scarcity as well as due to some more improvement in demand from consuming districts. It must be admitted however that there is no improvement in prices over in demand even in Indian yarns to the extent of which it was expected and this can be assigned to several reasons. Firstly the demand for yarns is very restricted on account of keen competition from Indian Mill made cloth as well as from Japanese and other foreign cloths and it does not pay our hand-loom weaving at all to purchase the present high prices yarn and to weave loom into cloth with any margin of profits. The buying therefore is hand to mouth and in very small lots. Secondly, on account of heavy losses during the past many years the capacity of the middle man is seriously affected, he is not in a position to grant long term credits to his up-country buyers as before. This also restricts free buying. Although some of the dealers feel that no material decline seems probable in cotton prices and secondly in yarn, they have not been able to pay freely even from up-country Mills as they have not much confidence in the present level of prices.

English Yarn:—Manchester prices are still higher and business is only spasmodic both in American and Egyptian sections.

Japanese Yarn:—Exchange has shown further improvement during the week and prices as a result in the local market have improved to the extent of 1/2 anna per lb. In mercerised yarns there has been a further improvement in all lbs. Import Houses have been quoting some what higher rates but sales have been made in small lots. Sanpin remains steady at about the same level.

Indian Yarn:—Up-country mills have raised their rates further and have been taking advantage of the present Bombay Mill Strike. Those Mills who have some stocks have been selling in small lots at improved prices and scarcity is being increasingly felt for counts and chops which are out of stock. Reports from consuming districts read better.

In view of definite signs about further improvement in raw cotton prices we believe yarn prices will improve further in course of time.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

Messrs. Vurdhman and Co. have issued the following report dated the 16th instant:—

America:—During the week under review cotton prices rules somewhat quiet on improved weather conditions over the Cotton Belt and established a decline of 34 points in New York July option.

Looking to the present weather, we believe there is more improvement in the Western Belt where serious droughty conditions caused anxiety. The Central Belt have had heavy rains at times, but on the whole planting is progressing fairly. The Eastern Belt which suffered from excessive rains and too cold weather had timely relief. The Weekly Government Weather Report issued yesterday states that though the crop is late, conditions are fairly favourable and temperatures have been more normal.

The statement issued by the Statistical Bureau showing 5,25,000 bales consumed by American mills for the month of April, was below average expectation and gives a clue to the fact that higher prices are likely to check consumption.

The collective effect of above-mentioned causes has disturbed the general sentiment and advantage of lower prices is taken by shorts in covering a portion of their floating interest and new outside buying power. At any rate there is created some weakness in the technical situation of the market and although we look for higher prices in the long run, we feel it safe to liquidate holdings in strong markets with a view to replace at cheaper prices, which we expect as a result of readjustment of the situation.

Bombay:—The local market recorded a fall of Rs. 6 over the week in sympathy with quiet advices from American markets. Broach July-August is quoted at Rs. 393-8-0.

The demand for ready cotton has not materialized in activity. Stocks are steadily increasing and are a little over 12 lakhs of bales. Export figures are showing better results. The strained relation between Japan and China and the later boycotting Japanese goods is bound to restrict export to Japan. The low graded cotton which forms a major portion of local stock is having adverse effect on prices. The mill strike shows no indicative of an early settlement.

Among local operators there is to be found a good deal of confidence in paper contracts and every low level attracts buyers. There is some accumulation of speculative purchases and the salient factors having their natural effects. We cannot but advise our clients to secure profits and await favourable opportunities for fresh commitments.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

Bombay, May 17.

Since our last Weekly Report was issued the following have been the nett changes in the Home markets:—

	July	Oct.	March
New York 9/5/28	21.15	21.12	20.87
Do. 16/5/28	20.81	20.76	20.54
	—.34	—.36	—.33
	July	Oct.	March
Liverpool 9/5/28	11.16	11.03	10.96
Do. 16/5/28	10.96	10.86	10.79
	—.20	—.17	—.17

During the week under review, the weather has been mostly favourable throughout the American Cotton Belt, but it is noticeable that on any decline buyers, chiefly speculators, appear, emphasizing the confident undertone. State Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. in their report. All our cables from Liverpool for the past few days have indicated that there at least the bulk of opinion is on the Bull side. It is now ascertained that the crop is about two to threee weeks late, and this is used as a bull argument, as it is pointtd out that a late crop is more sentitive to Bell Weevil damage as well as to seling frosts. We quite agree with this, but must point out that during the past ten years there has hardly been a crop which has not been about two weeks "late" at least; in other words, the normal average planting date is actually later than that usually accepted as such by the trade.

One of our Liverpool friends last night cabled us as follow:—

"Weather favourable now, but crop later than last year 14 days, accordingly more liable weather conditions and Bell Weevil later on. Think present level safe even if market should go temporarily lower."

In our opinion the present level of prices may reasonably discount the present condition of the crop, but May is normally a good weather month in the cotton belt and if the weather is favourable for a few weeks, we may expect a considerable further decline. Should there be any bad weather then the market will undoubtedly rise quickly. In fact it is entirely a weather market.

Opinions vary very much on the subject of acreage, but we think that roughly 10 per cent increase may be somewhere near the correct figure.

The American Mill consumption figures for April were distinctly bearish viz; 525,000, and we shall not be surprised to see a continued diminution of consumption until the end of the year. One has to go back to 1924 to find a smaller figure for the same month.

Conditions locally are in a very poor way. The Mill strike shows no signs of terminating, while the Japanese are not interested in exporting cotton to the Far East. Stocks accordingly are not decreasing in Bombay and at present amount to more than 1,200,000 bales. As godown accommodation at Sewri is limited to a considerably smaller figure than this, difficulty is anticipated in finding a home for cotton when the monsoon commences. This may cause easiness in the tone of ready cotton.

Indian opinion is still optimistic for the future and accordingly Broach is out of parity with American, and a considerable amount of selling New Broach against purchase of March Liverpool is taking place. This we think will prove profitable a little later on.

OUR WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW

Bombay, May 18.

During the week ending Friday, the following change in the prices has taken places:—

	Broach July/August	New Broach April/May
11th May	Rs. 397-1/2	403
18th May	Rs. 389-1/2	405
	+Rs. 2+2	

New York.
July.

10th May	21.25
17th May	21.17
	—0.08

Liverpool
July

11th May (10-10 A.M.)	11.20
18th May (10-10 A.M.)	11.20
	.....

The American markt fluctuated irregularly this week and closes 8 points lower than the close of the last week. Early in the week the prices declined by over half a cent on favourable rains which relieved the drought in Texas and owing April consumption figures being smaller than expected. Later, the market recovered slightly on short-covering and general buying influenced by undesirable rains in Lousiana and Arkansas and rumoured tornadoes in Mississippi but the small advance was lost the next day on the weekly weather report being more favourable and on weakness of Wall Street. At the close the market has again registered a fairly sharp advance on short-covering and speculative buying. The highest price for the July position touched stant and the lowest 20.62 on the 14th instant and the lowest 20.62 on the 4th instant, the range for the week being 89 points.

U. S. Mills consumption during April has been 525,000 bales against 581,000 bales in March and 619,000 bales in April 1927. This makes the total Mills consumption for the season to the end of April 5,305,000 bales against 5,338,000 bales for the same period last year.

The revised acreage report of the last season published on the 17th instant puts the acreage at 41,905,000 acres and the yield per acre at 154.5 lbs. against the estimate of 40,168,000 acres and 152.3 lbs. as reported on December 8.

Our local market closes Rs. 2 higher. In the beginning of the week the market was steady but soon after sagged on long liquidation and Bazar operators selling, the sentiment having become somewhat beamish owing to easiness in America Later, owing to the latter having again advanced at the close, our market has also followed.

The highest rate for Broach July/August touched during the week was Rs 404 on the 12th instant and the lowest Rs. 392-1/2 on the 17th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 11-/2. Yesterday's closing rates at 6-30 p.m. are —Broach-July/August Rs. 399-1/2; Broach-April/May (New) Rs. 405-1/2; Broach-April/May (Old) Rs. 393-1/2. Oomra-May/Rs. 359-1/2; Oomra-July Rs. 362-1/2; Oomra-Dec Jan. Rs. 370-1/2. Bengal-May Rs. 329-1/2; Bengal-July Rs. 333-1/2; Bengal-Dec Jan. Rs. 335-1/2.

The tenders against the Broach-April/May contract since 1st April to-date total 4600 bales while those against Oomra-May and Bengal-May contracts since 1st May to-date total 1800 bales and 3300 bales respectively. The Spot room rate of Friday for F. G. Broach was Rs. 402 for Oomra Fine Rs. and Bengal F. G. Rs.

Arrivals of Cotton into Bombay from 1st September 1927 to 17th May 1928 are 2,909,956 bales against 2,589,336 bales last year and Exports total 1,518,099 bales against 1,534,335 bales last year while the local Mills consumption during the same period is estimated as 482,562 bales. The Stock of Cotton in Bombay on the 17th May is estimated at 1,236,523 bales against 693,268 bales last year.

The weather in America it appears has become better. The drought in Texas is broken and the weekly weather report generally is considered to be moderately favourable. The crop is reported to be late by nearly two weeks, but in spite of this handicap the opinion is expressed in some quarters that as fertilizer sales have been much above last year, there will be a large increase in cotton production. The official acreage estimate for the new season will not be known until July but private reports point to an increase of about 5 per cent. Consumption figures of the last month have been smaller than expected and it will be seen that the remarkable increase of the first four months over the same period last season, is how all lost. Cables from Liverpool and America while admitting that if the weather continues favourable a temporary decline may take place, are mostly in favour of a higher level of prices. It appears to us, however, that the market in America is dominated to a great extent by speculators and depends for the present on their manipulations and the construction they would place on the weather reports. Unless the speculators who have been reported to have formed a clique for operating on the bull side go out of the market, it would be advisable to remain on the long side.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

UNDERTONE FAIRLY STEADY

SMALL TURNOVER.

Bombay, May 18.

As the business for July settlement is to commence from Monday the 21st inst. operators are not inclined to enter into fresh business for the current settlement. There are signs of good buying awaiting. Greater interest is centered in Tata Iron shares and the works at Jamshedpur have resumed work at full force it is evident that shorts will be found in an uncomfortable position. The long interest in these shares is held by strong parties and we will not be surprised to see moderate improvement in these shares. Bears are making the most to depress prices by false rumours and as a result Tata Hydros which lost few points during the last days were again better to-day. Cement shares are keeping steady.

There was was demand for Scindia share which ruled firm to-day. There was good demand for Central Bank shares. Mill shares did not show any particular change except steady conditions but the prospects of an early settlement of the Mill strike are discouraging.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (June 1928.)
Bombay, May 18.

Paid up.		Closing rates, Rs
100	Ahmed Advance	380
50	Apollo	6/8
500	Bombay Cotton	312/8
250	Bombay Dyeing	907/8
250	Bradbury	280
100	Century	418/12
100	Central India	503/12
500	Central India Pref.	480
100	Colaba Land	126/4
100	Coorla	167/8
100	Crescent	170
250	Currim	220
500	David	240
250	Dawn	575
200	Edward Sassoon	101/4
10	E. D. Sassoon	0 13/6
100	Elphinstone	16/8
250	Bradbury	220
50	Finlay	131/4
1000	F. Petit	500n
100	Globe	30
100	Gokak	120
100	Indian Bleaching	266/4
100	Indore Malwa	362/8
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37/8
50	Kastoorchand	18/8
100	Khatau	800
100	Kohinoor	250
100	Luxmi Cotton	6875
100	Madhavrao Sed.	5n
100	Madhowji	85
500	Mathuradas	75n
100	Maneckji Petit	1500n
100	Meyer Sassoon	81/4
100	Morarji	1575
200	New Great	272/8
100	New City	112/8
250	Pabani	261/4
250	Pearls	573/12
100	Phoenix	388/12
10	Premier	10
1000	Sholapur	6800
250	Simplex	162/8
50	Swan	130
100	Swadeshi	492/8
500	Tata Mill	65
500	Vishnu Cotton	2750

BANKS.

500	Imperial	1462/8
125	Imperial	362/8
50	India	91
50	Baroda	91/8
25	Central	26
£ 5	Eastern	94
£12-1/2	National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahd. Prantij	900
100	Amritsar Patti	138
100	Cen. Prov. Ry.	100
100	Dhond Baramati	101
100	Guzerat Ry.	91
100	Hoshiarpur	97/8
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95
90	Mandhra Bhon	77
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97
100	Sialkote	102
100	Sindh Lt. Ry.	140
100	Upper Sindh	88/8
500	Tapti Valley	707/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	116
1000	Andhra Valley	745
100	Alcock	405
125	B. Burma	833/12
50	B. Burma No. 1	301/4
10	Br. India Insurance	7
50	B. Tramway	135/10
50	„ „ Pref	69/8
250	Bombay Steam	278/4
50	Bombay Telephone	50/4
10	Bundi Cement	22/6
250	Indian Cement	336/14
10	Central India Mining	18
£ 1	Eastern Chemical ordy	3
sh. 2	Do. Defd.	1
100	Katni Ordinary	237/8
40	„ Deferred	850
50	Oriental Life Ass.	2175
25	New India Insur.	21/10
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	15/6
10	„ „ Pref.	12/8
50	Sassoon & Albiance Silk Mills	91 xd.
10	Shivrajpur	38/8
75	Tata Iron Ordinary	82/12
30	„ „ Deferred	305
100	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	138
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	97
100	Tata Hydro	1100
100	Tata oil	37
1000	Tata Power Ord.	555
1000	Tata Power Pref.	925
15	Scindia Steam	14/14

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 18.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bukit Darah Rubber	12	0	0
Carunal Rub. and Tea	11	0	0
Ceylon Planters	30	0	0
Ceylon Rubber	35	0	0
Chunes Estates	21	0	0
Cochin Rubber	35	0	0
Eila Tea	185	0	0
Estates Co. of Uva	29	0	0
Fairlawn Estate	33	0	0
Frocester Estates	33	0	0
Hatbawe Rubber	11	0	0
Honiton Rubber	5	8	0
Horawala Rubber	38	0	0
Indo-Malay Estates	18	0	0
Jambulance T. and Rub.	10	0	0
Jebong Rubber	15	0	0
Kalutara Company	25	0	0
Kalutara Rubber	20	0	0
Kelani Valley Rubber	30	0	0
Langat River	18	0	0
Lanka Rubber	45	0	0
Lansdowne Rubber	145	0	0
Maha Uva Estates	50	0	0
Matale Valley Rubber	28	0	0
Meall Mor Estates	21	0	0
Mirishena Rubber	37	0	0
Narangoda Rubber	30	0	0
Neuchatel Estates	33	0	0
North-Western Rubber	20	0	0
Pelmadulla T. and Rub.	21	0	0
Rubber Growers'	28	0	0
Saffragam T. and Rub.	155	0	0
Talgaswella Tea	55	0	0
Torrington Tea	21	0	0
Udabage Tea	50	0	0
Udapola Rubber	21	8	0
Ullswater Rubber	7	0	0
Vogan Tea	38	0	0

Remarks:—Market—steady. Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 0.44-1/2 Cents.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

All-Parties' Conference meets at 2 p.m. Peoples' Memorial Hall, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 20.

Pandit Jawaharlal's lecture, to the youths, Laxmi Society's Pavilion, Khar, 8 a.m.

Public lecture by Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose, M. L. C., on "The Mission of Youth", the Royal Opera House, Girgaum, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru presiding, 9-15 a.m. (S. T.).

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Prof. D. Kosambi on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.), at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road. The subject for the class will be "The Pansil (Five Precepts)."

THE ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE TICKETS.

The visitors' tickets for the All-Parties' Conference will be issued to the public on Saturday morning at the Congress House.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, Mr. C. K. R. Panikker will exhibit the cinema films "Malaria", "Fly Danger" and the "Rat Menace" to the public in the premises at 103, Charni Road, Girgaum, "Diwadkar's House", to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.).

RATNAGIRI UNTOUCHABLE CONFERENCE.

The above Conference will hold its 1st session at Dapoli to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday), under the Presidentship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M.A., P.H.D., D.Sc., Bar.-at-Law, when Messrs.

THE MISSION OF YOUTH

SUBHAS BOSE'S LECTURE

Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose, M.L.C., will delivery a lecture on "The Mission of Youth" at the Royal Opera House, Girgaum, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-15 a.m (S. T.), Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru will preside and admission will be by tickets. The rate of admission will be Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4.

G. N. Sahasbrabudhe, A. V. Chitre, D. V. Naik, S. B. Tilak, son of the late Lokmanya, D. V. Pradhan, B. V. Pradhan, V. V. Varerkar and S. N. Shivtarkar will be amongst those present. There will also be investiture of Sacred Thread to nearly 5,000 untouchables on the same date under the auspices of Samaj Samata Sangh and Bahishkrit Hitkarni Sabha.

"SHUDDHADWAITA."

A public lecture will be delivered to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (B. T.), at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Girgaon, Kakadwadi, by Pandit Balkrishnaji Shastree and Pandit Dwajendranath Shastree on "Shuddhadwaita".

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawad Gita at Shyamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G. I. P.), to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha Dr. S. G. Patwardhan of Umraoti will deliver a public lecture on "Physical degeneration of India and the Duties of the Educated classes" to-day, at 6-30 p.m. at Shanker Wadi, Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall, when Dr. Hardikar of the Seva Dal will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society the weekly discourse and instruction class followed by experiments in clairvoyance will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 51, Khatao Building, Girgaon, at 9 a.m.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A general meeting of the members of Arya Samaj will be held in Samaj Hall, to-morrow (Sunday), at 2 p.m. (B. T.).

BAND AT BANDRA.

The Imperial Band will play at the Bandra Bandstand to-morrow (Sunday), commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AT KHAR.

Under the auspices of Khar Youth League Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will address a public meeting to-morrow (Sunday), at 8 a.m. in Laxmi Society's Pavilian. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE

LIMITED SEATS FOR VISITORS

The All Parties' Conference will meet at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Peoples' Memorial Hall, adjoining the Congress House, on Saturday the 19th instant, and subsequent days. A limited number of seats in the gallery of the hall are available to the public on payment of Re. 1 per day. Tickets will be issued to the visitors on signing an undertaking that they will vacate the hall if and when asked to do so under the orders of the President. Tickets can be had from the Congress Office between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. (S. T.).

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, total attendence of different nationalities in April last was 900, males being 740 and 160 females.

REVENUE OFFICIALS' UNION.

An extraordinary meeting of the members of the Central Board of Revenue Officials' Union, Bombay, will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the Saraswati Hall, Aryan Education Society's High School, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. Mr. N. M. Joshi, M. L. A., J.P., will preside.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 17th May 1928 to 6 a.m. of 18th May 1928:—

Small-pox attacks 7, deaths 5; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 2, death 1; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 36. Total Mortality this day last year was 79.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. "Queda" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, the 21st instant, instead of 18th May 1928, as previously intimated.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Bingo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 17th instant, and is due to arrive here on Monday morning the 21st idem, at 9-0 a.m.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Moji Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 17th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 15th June.

The Clan Line s.s. "Lindsay" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta in the evening of the 16th instant.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from Bombay of the 5th instant arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 18th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday morning. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

KNITTING MACHINES

In another column appears the advertisement of the Asiatic Knitting Commercial Corporation, Limited of Bombay. Their knitting machines are very easy to work and any one can learn to operate these in two or three hours. The Corporation offers to teach the mechanism of these machines free of charge.

The writer has seen the machine knitting a pair of cotton socks and has also been shown the knitted silk and woollen clothing.

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE

DISTINCTION AND CERTIFICATE EXAMS.

Examinations for the Distinction of Bhishagwar and Graduate of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College and for the Certificates of Bhishak Rasavaidya Upavaidya also for female students of Savika and Paricharika will begin in the Hall of the College on Thursday the 14th June, 1928.

Candidates should send in their applications with fees on or before the 6th of June those applying from outside should send them with their fees as well as authorised particulars of their studies.

Full particulars of the curriculum and examination will be supplied on application with postage stamps of annas two only.

POPAT PRABHURAM, L.M.S.,
Pranacharya, Principal.
Vaidya Bhuwan,
Bhuleshwar, Bombay.
14th May, 1928.

BRITISH LADIES GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

WON BY MLLE LEBLAN

LONDON, May 18.

At Hunstanton, in the final of the British Ladies' Open golf championship over thirtysix holes, Mademoiselle Manette Leblan (France) holder of the Belgian championship beat Miss Sylvia Marshall champion of Sussex three and two.—Reuter's Special.

MILLET-MIRANDA CASE

CLERK SENTENCED

The charge of insult and making indecent proposals over a telephone brought by Nurse Millet against Antony Miranda, a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Kodak Ltd., culminated on Friday in the conviction of the latter. Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. B. J. Dhondy.

MARCKS AND CO. THEFT CASE

JEWELLERY BROKER ARRESTED

On a charge of receiving and disposing of a portion of the jewellery which was stolen from the premises of Messrs. Marcks & Co. recently the Bombay C. I. D. have arrested Laxminarayan Motilal, a jewellery broker doing business at Sheikh Memon Street.

Inspector Dyer placed the suspect before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur in the Esplanade Police Court on Friday and in the course of an application for remand said that the accused with three other persons two of whom had already been arrested and remanded, received and disposed off jewellery worth about Rs. 30,000 which formed part of the property stolen from Messrs. Marcks & Co.

The application for the remand of the suspect in police custody till May 31, was granted.

CART DRIVER SENTENCED

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

On a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of eight bags of sugar, Hari Arjun, a cart-driver, was convicted by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Thursday, and sentenced to four months' hard labour. Ismail Keshavji and Bhanji Tara, who were charged with receiving stolen property in connection with the same incident, were fined Rs. 300 each or, in default, to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The prosecution story was that on the 2nd instant, Shankar Oderam, a loading mukadam in the service of Messrs. Jagannath Chaturbhuj, loaded 16 carts with sugar and gave them instructions to unload them at Wadi Bunder. The first accused, who was the driver of one of the carts, instead of going to Wadi Bunder, took his cart to the third who with the help of the second accused purchased the sugar bags for Rs. 80.

The first and the third accused pleaded guilty to their respective charges. The second accused pleaded not guilty and said that he purchased the sugar for Rs. 116 from the third accused and he had already paid him Rs. 102. Rs. 14 still remained to be paid. He could not however produce any entries or memos or signed chit relating to the transaction.

His Worship convicted all the accused and sentenced them as above.

MADRAS GOVTS MEMORANDUM TO SIMON COMMISSION

MADRAS, May 18.

Messrs. Boag and Ramamurthi employed on special duty to prepare a memorandum in connection with the Simon Commissions enquiry have completed their labours. The memorandum will be forwarded to the authorities concerned shortly.—A. P.

LONDON, May 18.

The Currency and Banknotes Bill has passed the Committee stage in the House of Commons.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 18.

Berlin.—Dr. Stresemann is progressing favourably.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	May 18.
Previous Closing Rate	21.17
To-day's Opening Rate	21.23
Difference	plus .06
To-day's Closing Rate	20.92
Difference	—.25

LIVERPOOL

	May 18.
Previous Closing Rate	11.07
To-day's Opening Rate	11.20
Difference	plus .13
To-day's Closing Rate	11.25
Difference	plus .18
Broach Expectation	395 0 0

BILL RESTRICTING RIGHT OF ADOPTION

SUGGESTIONS FROM PUBLIC INVITED

At the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council, leave was granted to Mr. B. V. Jadhav, M.L.C., to introduce a Bill to restrict the unlimited right of adoption of Hindu widows in the Bombay Presidency. The Bill provides that adoption by a Hindu widow shall not be valid except when she is authorised in writing duly registered by her husband or his father to adopt one or more sons; or when there is no male agnate (Sagotra Sapinda) descendant of the great-grandfather of her husband. The purpose of this proposed legislation is explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which is as follows:

"Adoption of a son is recognised by Hindu law throughout India. A Hindu without male issue may adopt a son at any time and his widow can also adopt for him after his death. But this right of the widow is restricted with various conditions in different provinces. In Bengal she cannot adopt unless she is authorised to adopt by her husband in writing. In Madras and the United Provinces she can adpt if authorised by the husband or by the consent of the nearest agnates. In Bombay she has great latitude. A husband's authority is presumed in the absence of prohibition and she can adopt even a grown up man from any family to the exclusion of the next of kin of her husband. This latitude is causing great injustice to the Bhaubands whose rightful property goes to another and a stranger is introduced into the family house and property simply on account of the whims of an inexperienced young and, many a time, misguided widow. This leads to quarrels and litigation. Such an adoption is brought about by interested persons and the widow is utterly ruined, as she is deprived of the enjoyment of her husband's property and becomes entitled to maintenance only.

The right of adoption ought therefore to be restricted and the Law of Bombay should be made conformable to that prevalent in other parts of India".

The Bill has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette Part V of April 16, and those who are interested in this piece of legislation must submit their views to the Secretary to Government, Home Department, Bombay, as early as possible.

GHATKOPAR MUNICIPALITY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue there appeared in article under the above heading passing an attack on the Congress Party who have vigorously undertaken to work to preserve health of general public. I hope you will give me an opportunity of replying to that article.

The comments have been passed without profoundly diving into the matters. It deals with fundamental points one of which is the enhancement in the tax and the other regarding the legal prosecution taken by the Municipality.

The members of the present Board having gone thoroughly into the past records regarding the financial status of the Municipality have after long deliberation realised the utmost necessity of improving the financial position so as to meet the expenses for the preservation of good health of the general public. The only source was increasing the tax. This had given birth to strong opposition from the landlords who had intimated their intention of sending a deputation of the leading landlords before the present Board. But this had arrived at no decision.

But after some days a meeting was held in Jedha Devjee's bungalow where Mr. Hirachand Vanechand Desai, the president of the Municipality, confronted the landlords and convinced them by reasonable arguments of the necessity or the enhancement in the tax. I do not see why comments should not be ventilated after seeing the authority for the satisfaction on the matter.

I hope the voter would in future take the protection of the press after careful consideration of the matters.—Yours, etc.

S. P.

Ghatkopar, May 15.

PASSENGER TRAIN DERAILED AT HARANHALLI ROAD

ARSIKERE, May 18.

The engine, with four wagons, of a passenger train was derailed last night at Haranhalli Road, Mysore State Railways. As the train was nearing the station the vacuum brake failed and the train passed into a catch siding with the above result. There were no casualties.—A. P.

ITALY BEAT RUMANIA IN DAVIS CUP

LONDON, May 18.

Rome.—In the second round of the Davis Cup, Italy eliminated Rumania by winning the first three matches.—Reuter's Special.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.")

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1928.

Chang Tso-lin accuses Feng now at the very doors of Peking of being in league with Communists. This has become a cheap and hackneyed accusation by now. The astute War-Lord of North China must find a better and a fresher one.

* * *

Earl Winterton replied to Mr. Lansbury in the Commons that he had been "informally informed" about something in India about which his lordship appeared to have a vague idea. Even when he is "formally informed" the result in his mind is the same.

* * *

Commenting on Sir Frederick Sykes' prospective Governorship of Bombay, "New India" says "Lord Lloyd's hobby was Development Schemes, as Sir Leslie Wilson's is hospital building. If Sir Frederick Sykes should succeed him, Karachi may expect to absorb a great deal of his attention."

* * *

Apart from its implied air sense, there is a little of dramatic irony in the suggestion. Back-Bay schemes may be replaced by schemes for aerodromes and hangars. Does our contemporary hold out at least a remote suggestion that Sir Frederick Sykes will make Karachi, the Capital of a "Separated Sind." If so, the Sind-Muslim Group in the Legislative Council should send an advance telegram of congratulations.

* * *

The judgment of Mr. Dutt, the District Magistrate of Howrah in the recent Gring case has created a sensation in official circles. According to the "Statesman," "At present the eyes of the Empire are on Mr. G. S. Dutt, I.C.S." Quite so! Lord Birkenhead is fretting and fuming in White Hall, and the Bengal Governor is watching events from Kinchenjunga.

* * * * *

But Imperialists are not without consolation. One Dutt, however independent cannot shake the Empire and make India a "Lost Dominion." Moreover for one Dutt, there are scores of Athavies. Hence all is well with the "Great Dependency."

* * *

"I challenge the Government to prosecute me, if they have any evidence," says Dr. Besant. She does not evidently understand the official procedure. "Prosecute with evidence and persecute if none" should be the instrument of Government in this country according to a certain type of official mentality.

* * *

I have carefully gone through the judgment of the Resident Magistrate of Bardoli in some important cases and the "following sentences "run concurrently" in all.

* * *

"The complainant states his simple story in a very straight forward manner and there is no reason to disbelieve him. Neither the complainant nor the prosecution witnesses have got any enmity with the accused. There is no reason to disbelieve any of the prosecution witnesses As regards the sentence, the Police Prosecutor urges for a deterrent sentence in such cases of open defiance of law." This sounds like a standing legal formula for Bardoli administration.

* * *

It looks as if the "Times of India" has drafted in a new leader-writer for the All-Parties Conference. For in the whole leader page Messrs. "H. G. Dalvi and C. T. Chintmani" figure as Liberal leaders. Rather too consistent for a printer's devil!

* * *

Sir Cowasji Jehangir came, saw and returned to Mahableshwar. He has not even constructed a channel of communication between the contending parties. The strike has reached a stage when the sea-cruise of the Governor and the occasional descent of the Government members to the plains will not remedy the situation. How to bridge the gulf between Damodar Thackersey Hall and Shorab House is the problem of the hour.

* * *

Choosing as his text the words. "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven," a preacher illustrated his point by trying to thrust his head through the narrow railings in front of the pulpit. To his utter amazement his head suddenly shot through the gap between the railings, and the preacher had to finish the sermon with his head clamped between them. At the conclusion of the sermon, he was extricated by members of his parish.

* * *

Scene—A London Book-stall.

Young Man—"There is a book called "Man, the Lord of Creation." Have you it in stock?"

The Assistant—"No, we don't keep fairy-tales."

LATE DR. CONTRACTOR

This Meeting of the Trustees, the Members of the Council of Management and Professors and Tutors of the National Medical College place on record their deep sense of sorrow at the untimely death of Dr. A. K. Contractor, M.D. (Lon.), who was a Member of the Council of Management of this College. They sympthise with and offer their condolences to the Members of his Family in their very sad bereavement and that the President of this Meeting and the Chairman of the Council of Management should personally hancover the copy of this resolution to the bereaved family.

BLESSING TO MOTORISTS

One of the troubles of motorists is the frequent puncture of tyres, and they know to their cost what that means. But this trouble is now removed by the discovery of Galacite. Galacite is the latest American invention and is altogether different from the messy, sticky, unscientific stuff that was usually obtainable in the market before. It makes the tyres puncture proof and even though sharp nails driven into the wheels, it seals the punctures and does not allow any air to pass out. Also, it is quite harmless to tubes and valves. There is nothing easier than treating the tubes while on the wheel. Despairing motorists will find a satisfactory remedy for their tyre troubles in Galacite.

To-morrow's "Sunday Chronicle"

It contains a number of highly entertaining articles such as:—

HOW TO TRAVEL WITHOUT TICKETS:
A description of the everlasting war between ticket inspectors and "not paid" passengers.

DO BIRDS AND ANIMALS TALK?
Results of latest scientific researches.

TEN COMMANDMENTS OF MARRIAGE:
A rigid observance of the commandments will preclude the necessity of going to divorce courts.

HOW TO CURE PNEUMONIA:
A scientific treatment. Secrets of perpetual youth: An amazing announcement of a world-famous doctor.

Besides these, there are a number of illuminating articles on literary and political subjects.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1928.

ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE.

The All-Parties' Conference, which opens its session to-day in Bombay, has still a number of hard tasks before it. It is true that it is meeting in fairly favourable circumstances. The desire to formulate a Constitution independently of the Commission is still shared by all the important parties in the country. Consequently all those parties have decided to participate in the work of the Conference even as they did at the first session at Delhi in February last. The most favourable circumstance is that the Congress and the Muslim League are fairly agreed on the hardest problem of Hindu-Muslim Unity. Despite these helpful factors it has to be admitted that tangible progress has been slow, though not discouraging. This is perhaps inevitable in the circumstances. It is practically for the first time that a thoroughly representative Conference meets to settle definitely and finally a number of vital and complicated issues. It has also to be admitted that many parties are tied down by their individual policies, creeds, prejudices and even mandates and are not much disposed to relax them for the common good. A specific difficulty is that the last session of the Hindu Maha Sabha at Jubbulpore has practically turned down the new Congress-League settlement. Then there are a few individuals who needlessly stress little points of difference, often more imagined than real and thereby unconsciously play into the hands of the Anglo-Indian Press, which is never slow to make capital of these petty differences. Mr. D. G. Dalvi who now admits that he spoke only for himself and not on behalf of the Liberal Party, has harped unnecessarily on the Independence resolution of the Congress. But Sir Chimanlal Setalval, Sir Pheroze Sethna and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani give the right reply to the objection raised by Mr. Dalvi. Regarding the issues about the final goal Sir Pheroze says: "These issues are in no way germane to the All-Parties' Conference. The Conference has accepted full responsible Government as the goal of the Constitution to be drawn. It has to that extent clarified the situation and brought into being a common platform for all schools of political thought. The most important work before the All-Parties' Conference is to cleanse the atmosphere of inter-sectional jealousies and distrust and to prepare the ground for united action by all parties and communities when the Statutory Commission returns." In these few lines Sir Pheroze has clearly brought out the essential character of the Conference and the duty of each party to contribute to its success. The "Times of India", which made a mighty attempt to decoy the Liberals from the Conference, is now chagrined to find one eminent Liberal leader after another openly acknowledging his sympathy and that of his party towards the Conference. Frustrated in its ignoble attempt, the paper has begun to rail at eminent Liberal leaders and to misrepresent the motives of some of them in not attending the Conference. Mr. Chintamani, an ex-Minister, an ex-President of the Liberal Federation, is pointed at by the "Times" as having "so successfully thrust himself into the lime light." "Sir Chimanlal Setalvad does not know what the other leaders are going to do." And Liberal leaders generally "are sitting on the fence." Our contemporary challenges the Liberals, if they want to join the Conference, to "give their reasons for joining the Conference that political students may judge them." Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Pheroze Sethna have already given the reasons. The main reason cannot be better put than in the words of Sir Chimanlal who said that it is "the duty of every patriotic citizen to take pains and join in threshing out the various national problems and for that purpose meet people of other groups and parties, however divergent their principles and methods may be from those of his own party."

It is a pity that this sound view of Sir Chimanlal is not shared by some leaders like Maulvi Mahomed Yakub, President of the All-India Muslim League session at Calcutta, who have a special responsibility in attending the Conference. Mr. Yakub declines to attend the Conference on the plea that the League Council held at Delhi in March last, resolved that its representatives should not take part in the formation of the future Constitution unless the Delhi proposals were agreed to "in toto" "by the other political organisations in the country including the Maha Sabha." He also states that as the All-Parties' Conference has "modified", the Congress resolution on Hindu-Muslim Unity and the Hindu Sabha has turned down that resolution, it seems "nearly impossible to obtain the support of a majority organisation to a reasonable plan providing a safeguard for all interests." Mr. Yakub's plea is most unfortunate. He knows full well that the Congress has fully endorsed the Delhi proposals, is striving hard to get them approved by the All-Parties' Conference. It is the duty of every member of the Muslim League to strengthen the hands of the Congress in their common task. If the League Council has passed the resolution referred to by Mr. Yakub, we would ask if the League itself has no responsibility in persuading the various parties in the Conference to accept its proposals? It is a mistake to say that the Conference has seriously "modified" the Congress proposals. It has, on the other hand, already passed resolutions granting Reforms to the N. W. Frontier Province and Baluchistan and providing that so long as the system of Government in the two provinces is not placed on the same footing as in other provinces and so long as Sind is not separated from the Bombay Presidency, the system of separate electorate shall remain in force. In face of these facts, it is both inexpedient and unjust on the part of any Muslim Leaguer to desert the Conference just because some parts of the League's proposals are not yet settled. Fortunately, other members of the League have not taken a hostile attitude towards the Conference and we hope the Congress and the League will stand by each other to the last.

Mr. D. S. Javalkar, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial non-Brahmin Party, has also issued a Press statement wherein he gives his personal opinion that "co-operation with the Conference will in no way benefit the non-Brahmin aims." As he has not stated what those aims are precisely and why those aims will not be benefited by co-operating with the Conference as a whole we have to pass over his statement without further comment. We must note, however, that the Nationalist non-Brahmins of Bombay and the non-Brahmin Party of Madras are earnestly co-operating with the Conference. We must also state that it is a grievous mistake prejudge the Conference and to suppose that each party should care only for its own benefit. We have set forth in some detail some of the difficulties attending the Conference in the hope that those actually participating in the work of the Conference will realise the difficulties and strive their best to overcome them. They can do so only by subordinating their party or communal claims to the larger claims of the nation. We share Sir Pheroze Sethna's hope expressed in the following words in his statement: "Insurmountable as the difficulties seem to be, I am confident that nothing but good will emerge from the earnest efforts that are being made through the All-Parties' Conference." The Conference will meet to-day under the presidency of Dr. Ansari, a leader who enjoys in a unique measure the confidence of all parties. It will have the invaluable assistance of Mahatma Gandhi, an assistance that was denied to it at Delhi. It meets at a juncture when every patriotic Indian is determined to vindicate the country's self-respect by helping to give the most effective reply to the insolent challenge of those who are equally determined to keep it in perpetual bondage. Thus there can be only one outcome of this Conference. It will disappoint the hopes of those friends of India like the "Times of India" who seem to be more concerned for her welfare and progress than all her patriotic sons and daughters.

DOING HIS BIT

The Right Honourable Vernon Hartshorn, Labour Member of Parliament, and one of the Seven Wise Men sent out by Lord Birkenhead to Britain's Dependency in the East on a tour of "impartial investigation" is doing his bit for the Empire. The Right Wing of British Labour has realised the enormous value of Briton's mission in this world. It consists in doing good to others, whether the others like it or not. Fired with this philanthropic ideal, Mr. Hartshorn came to India, he saw, and he was amazed with what he had seen. He tells the British public all about it in the columns of the "South Wales News," throwing to the winds the wise caution alleged to be insisted upon by his chief on the Indian Commission, Sir John Simon, who gave a very broad hint to his colleagues when he declared early enough during the pilgrimage to India that the Commission had come to observe and not to talk. But the interests of the British Empire are at stake and Mr. Hartshorn must tell the British public about the cussedness of the Indian employers of labour. He singles out the Tatas as the worst of them. He has no word to say, of course, about the biggest employer of labour in India, the Government of India, who keep State servants toiling on the magnificent salary of Rs. 14 a month on the Indian railways under State control. He is silent about the currency policy of the Government of India and the step-motherly attitude of the Government towards Indian industrial interests. Mr. Hartshorn is not troubled by the fact that he did not visit Indian industrial centres including Jamshedpur, as Mr. Purcell and Mr. Hollsworth did. He is prepared to make sweeping generalisations against Indian employers of labour because it suits the purpose he has in view. The industry patiently built up in India through the foresight and enterprise of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, an industry which stands as a serious competitor to British iron and steel producing interests, catches his eye and he damns those engaged in making it a success against all odds, stigmatising them as the worst employers in the world. Many a British miner knows that nearer home he can find out who are the worst employers. We are glad to learn that the head of the firm of Tatas is attending promptly to the matter of making Mr. Hartshorn see the unwisdom of making reckless statements. We trust all the legal remedies available will be utilised to make him realise how unwise he has been and to compel him to offer an unconditional apology. It is not difficult to understand why the Tatas of all employers have been singled out by Mr. Hartshorn for this unmerited aspersion. The Tatas are among the best and most sympathetic employers so far as the workers are concerned. But those who are determined to discredit Indian industrialists have no scruples about facts and the Tatas having earned a world-wide reputation are a formidable obstacle in the way of British exploiters of India's resources. Like many a Labour M. P. Mr. Hartshorn is an Imperialist and is, therefore, playing the Capitalist game of doing as much harm to an Indian National industry as possible by giving its conductors a bad name.

RESPONSIVISTS AND BOYCOTT.

The "Times of India" has never been able to conceal its disappointment at the Responsivists and Liberals continuing to be as firm in their boycott of the Commission as ever, in spite of every attempt made by it to break or weaken their boycott. It has been specially persistent in baiting the Responsivists. It went to the limit in its issue of the 17th instant wherein it had the cheek to say that the "Responsivists are desirous of exploring the situation to find some means whereby they might without much loss of prestige be enabled to co-operate with the Commission." In our interview with Mr. Jayakar, published elsewhere, he has given a crushing rejoinder to this base allegation. Mr. Jayakar refers to the Responsivists' Manifesto of November last which is not revised by them, and wherein they declare a boycott of the Commission unless Indians are given absolute equality of status. He refers also to his speech and that of Mr. Kelkar in the Assembly and says that the Responsivists have "not changed by even an iota since the above speeches were made nor has anything happened in the meanwhile which could induce us to do so." He says finally that the Responsivists "have accepted the boycott as a settled fact". And we may add that the "Times of India" is the last party to unsettle that fact. It should have learnt better from the speeches of the Responsivist leaders at the last Maharashtra Conference which not only confirmed the boycott of the Commission but also extended it to British goods. If the "Times" want more vigorous proofs of both the boycott to be convinced, we think Maharashtra will not mind obliging our contemporary.

OPEN LETTER.

TO, THE HON. VITHALBHAI JAVERBHAI PATEL, President Legislative Assembly.

Patel Maharaj,

Will you permit me to ask you a few questions in the absence of the perpetual interrogation mark Mr. B. F. Bharucha, now at Bardoli?

(1) I have been reading every morning in the papers that you, Mr. Speaker of the Assembly, have been regularly attending all the time and every day the sessions of the Congress Working Committee and the preliminary meetings of the All-Parties' Conference.

Can you tell me how that happens?

You are, I understand you to profess, above politics and beyond politics. You would not even stand for a contested seat in the Assembly. Why then do you attend the most contentious of Conferences? Even if you do not take part in the debates, your presence in the meeting, I think demands an explanation.

(2) You were also present again, on the authority of the Press reports, when the Viceroy interviewed some of the leaders of India preliminary to the announcement of the Simon Commission. In what capacity and for what purpose your presence there was requested or commanded or considered to be advisable? Was it His Excellency who insisted upon a witness being present because he could not trust to the memory of those he interviewed in case the substance of the interview ever came to be published and because a matter of controversy?

Or was it at the instance of Indian leaders that you were present there in order to lend them your moral support?

(3) Do you know the present struggle going on at Bardoli? You are, I believe, a Patidar and as such intimately concerned with the well-being of the cultivators. Your brother leads the campaign of Satyagraha in that part of the world. May I ask how you, Mr. Speaker, remain absolutely speechless at this juncture, and if the Congress calls upon the representatives of Gujarat to mark their sense of protest at what is happening at Bardoli by resigning their seats in the Legislature, will you Mr. Patel, a Patidar of Gujarat and Ex-Secretary of the Congress and ex-stalwart of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly, also testify your moral indignation, if not political opposition by giving up your seat in the Assembly? You are, you know, absolutely certain, of being returned without contest. Why not then make this gesture to inform a "Satanic" Government as you used to call it, that it cannot always have in silent submission, if not active partnership, such stalwarts of the country as your good self.

When you have replied to these questions the country would, I am sure, gather the courage and resolution necessary for the hard fight before us next winter. —Meantime, I remain,

Your most obediently,
LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.
May 18.

Notes of the Day.

Side-Tracking The Issue.

The language of Earl Winterton's reply to certain questions in the Commons regarding the Bamungachee shooting incident and the outbursts of the British Imperialist Press, both in England and in this country, against the findings of the District Magistrate of Howrah, an Indian member of the I.C.S., indicate that unless Indian public opinion expresses itself strongly in the matter, an attempt will be made to sidetrack the real issue which is whether the firing was at all justified. The belated enquiry promised by the Government of Bengal is likely to partake more of the nature of an enquiry into the conduct of Mr. Dutt who had the hardihood to criticize strongly the methods employed by the officers present on the scene of the affray between the crowd of strikers and the police. Earl Winterton, who hastened to inform the Commons that the prosecution launched by certain aggrieved parties against the European officers concerned charging them with the murder of some Indian employees of the Lilluoah workshop, had failed was not prepared to make a statement about the actual words used by the District Magistrate of Howrah in regard to the conduct of the officers concerned. He was awaiting a full report from the Government of India. By the time the Government of Bengal make their enquiry, submit it to the Central Government, and the latter transmit it to the India Office the expectation amongst the die-hards in England very probably is that the whole affair may be forgotten. The Commons may be told that perhaps the officers were guilty of an error of judgment. The offence of Mr. Dutt in venturing to criticize them will, however, not be condoned by his masters. They will be forced to be just to him only if the volume of public opinion gathers strength and demands a radical improvement in the law relating to the use of fire arms by the police in preventing disorder.

Grave Allegations.

The British police force has been regarded by many American and Continenal observers to be the least liable to be justly accused of pursuing oppressive and terroristic methods in securing evidence. In India the complaint is often made by the public that it is not the police which exists for the people, but it is the people who exist for the police. In England the "Bobby" has been looked upon as a real protector for all law-abiding persons, but the revelations about police methods made in a recent case in which a well-known titled publicist was hauled up by the police on a charge of indecent behaviour which could not be substantiated before the Magistrate have stirred up the whole country. The animated debate in the Commons which drew from the Home Secretary the assurance that a "full, complete and exhaustive inquiry" into the allegations would be made is a measure of the volume of public feeling roused in England against police methods. The promptitude with which charges against the police are investigated in England and the anxiety of the Government in power there to sift the truth about them are in glaring contrast with the attitude of the bureaucracy in India in regard to public complaints against the police.

Disillusioned.

In an arresting and highly informative article on the Egyptian situation in the current issue of "Foreign Affairs," Mr. Kyriakos Mikhail, an Egyptian publicist, discusses the difficulties of Nahas Pasha and the growing strength of the Wafd Party. As regards Nahas, "I am afraid", he says, "he will have to meet the same fate as his three predecessors, who tried to satisfy both the British and the Egyptian Parliaments". He has not the same influence as Zaghlul who could afford to be friendly with the British. "It was not easy in Egypt to question the wisdom or patriotism of Zaghlul", Mr. Mikhaid observes, but he emphasizes the interesting point that to-day the Wafd is cleaner than it was in the days of Zaghlul because dishonest elements have been driven away from it and that it has now discovered the futility of expecting anything from the British Labour Party. The Wafd has learnt to depend upon self-reliant effort to win Egypt freedom. The Wafd leaders although they come largely from the capitalist classes have realised the necessity of creating a strong mass movement. There lies the strength of Egyptian Nationalism. Egypt's disillusionment about the promises of British Labour should be a lesson to India.

March of Civilization.

The inquest on Moosa Moloo, a Mahomedan, aged 30, was concluded by the Bombay City Coroner on Friday, the jury returning a verdict of death by arsenic poisoning. The evidence showed that Moosa Moloo took arsenic as he was helpless and had no place to live in.

COMMISSIONER ASKED TO APOLOGISE.

The Congress Working Committee resumed its deliberations on Friday morning at Mahatma Gandhi's residence, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi. The programme for the All-Parties' Conference is not yet finally settled and the Working Committee is still deliberating over it. It seems that the Sind question is going to evoke a heated controversy in the Conference inasmuch as the leaders of the Hindu community in Sind are not in a mood to countenance any compromise which would result in the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency. The Working Committee is, it is understood, very much embarrassed by the fact that hitherto the Sub-Committee appointed by the All-Parties' Conference at Delhi to report on the Sind question, has not submitted the report of its enquiry and recommendations. It is, however, expected that some tangible scheme regarding the Sind question will be placed before the Conference. The Working Committee sat till noon and then rose for lunch.

WORKING COMMITTEE AND BARDOLI

N. D. COMMISSIONER ASKED TO APOLOGISE

The Working Committee of the Congress has passed the following resolution in connection with the Bardoli Satyagraha:—

"This meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress congratulates the Satyagrahis of Bardoli on the brave stand they have taken against the Government of Bombay who have refused an impartial and independent inquiry that the Satyagrahis' demand for an examination of the enhancement in assessment in that Taluka, which enhancement they claim is unjust and made on a wrong and unjustifiable basis;

MR. PATEL THANKED.

"And thanks Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel and his band of volunteers, for rendering, at considerable sacrifice, timely assistance to the Bardoli Satyagrahis; and appreciates the action of those M.L.C.'s who have resigned their seats on the Bombay Council as a protest against the high-handed policy of the Bombay Government;

"This Committee places on record its strong disapproval of the measures adopted by or on behalf of the Government of Bombay which appear to this Committee to be in several instances lawless, and in any case far in excess of the requirements of the case;

COMMISSIONER'S APOLOGY DEMANDED.

"This meeting has read the letter addressed by the Commissioner of the Northern Division to a Surat Medical practitioner in which the Commissioner describes tried and trusted servants of the nation such as Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, Sjt. Abbas Tyebji and Dr. Sumant Mehta as a swarm of agitators living on them (the people of Bardoli) and misguiding them," and which contains many gross exaggerations bordering on falsehoods, and regarding as this meeting does the tone of the letter as highly offensive and unworthy of a high official asks the Government of Bombay to compel the Commissioner N. D., on pain of dismissal, to withdraw the letter and offer a public apology for it;

PLEA FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT.

"And this meeting asks the Government of Bombay to comply with the reasonable requests of the Satyagrahis for an impartial and independent inquiry, inasmuch as the struggle has assumed an All-India importance and character, asks the public to give the Satyagrahis all the moral and material support within the power of the nation."

AGENDA FOR ALL PARTIES' CONFERENCE

The Congress Working Committee reassembled at Mahatma Gandhi's residence on Friday afternoon and had further discussion over several items of the agenda of the All-Parties Conference. The written report of the Sind Sub-Committee it is understood, is not yet submitted to the Conference.

THE ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE.

To-day the All-Parties' Conference opens its session at the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, at 2 p.m. under the presidency of Dr. Ansari, the President of the Indian National Congress.

Only items of non-controversial nature will be taken up on the first day. To begin with, the Secretary of the Conference will read the report of the proceedings of the All-Parties' Conference held at Delhi in February last and then make some important statements in connection with the work of the Conference.

PROCEEDINGS OPEN TO PUBLIC.

The proceedings of the Conference are open to the public. A nominal fee of one rupee per day has been fixed for the visitor's pass.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S SYMPATHY WITH BARDOLI

"WILL NOT YIELD TO THREAT OR DICTATION

MAHASABHA LEADERS' STATEMENT

NON-BRAHMINS TO JOIN THE CONFERENCE

NOTICES SERVED ON GOVT. PENSIONERS

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S "UNCOMPROMISING ATTITUDE"

HINDU MAHASABHA STANDS FOR "PURE NATIONALISM"

The following statement to the Press has been issued by Dr. B. S. Moonje and Mr. N. C. Kelkar on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha:—

"Our attention has been drawn to various misleading statements appearing in the local Press which are likely to create misunderstanding as to the attitude of the Hindu Maha Sabha on the questions before the All-Parties' Conference. From the very beginning, the Muslim League presented their Delhi proposals as an indivisible whole, in spite of the fact that there was no logical or organic connection between the various proposals in their block demands. The Mahasabha has been trying its utmost to disentangle the various points and has discussed each on its intrinsic merits.

CALCUTTA MUSLIM LEAGUE'S "ULTIMATUM."

The Madras Congress, while conceding in full the frankly communal demands of the Muslims, attempted to discover some respectable principle on which they could be justified before the public. But the Calcutta Muslim League stuck to their guns, varied the Congress resolution and once again put their demands as an indivisible whole and presented them practically as an ultimatum. Thereafter, the Delhi meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mahasabha enunciated certain basic principles to which no nationalist can take any exception. While ready to concede any legitimate protection to minorities by reservation of seats, the resolution of the Mahasabha insisted on joint electorates, uniform basis of franchise, the redistribution of provinces, if and when necessary in the light of principles, capable of a general application but not with a view to increase the number of provinces in which a particular community shall be in a majority, but set itself against any reservation of seats in favour of majority communities.

FUTILE ATTEMPTS TO SECURE AGREEMENT.

At the All-Parties' Conference in February and March last, the Mahasabha representatives and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya tried their level best to secure an agreement with the other parties. But the Muslims rejected every proposal for compromise and would not agree to any variation of the Calcutta Muslim League resolution. The Mahasabha could not possibly yield to such an attitude nor be a party to the suggestion that Muslim demands, howsoever communal, must be agreed to because there was no other way to secure the co-operation of the Muslims in the struggle for Swaraj.

AN UNCOMPROMISING ATTITUDE.

The principle on which the Mahasabha had insisted admit of no compromise; they are "sine qua non" of true nationalism. They aim at divorcing religion from politics and banish communalism from self-governing institutions. The Mahasabha cannot purchase temporary peace or agreement at the risk of dividing India into Hindu India and Muslim India and of extending the area of communal conflict by creating communal provinces. Strongly as the Mahasabha representatives feel, they have at no stage withheld their co-operation from the All Parties' Conference and went to the length of agreeing to serve on the Committee appointed to inquire into the financial aspect of separation of Sind to which they are on principle strongly opposed. Some of them put forward their case before the Sub-Committee long ago, and came to attend its meeting on the 16th instant all the way from Sind or Delhi. Till two days after the date of the meeting no Muslim representatives turned up; to-day only one has arrived. The Muslim members' notes have been received only to-day. On the other hand the Muslim have all along shown an uncompromising attitude.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S DEMANDS.

While the All-Parties Conference was appointing Sub-Committees to examine the finances of Sind and go into the question of reservation of seats, the Muslim League Council met at Delhi in March last and resolved that "its representatives should not take part in the formation of the future Constitution unless the Delhi scheme of 1927 involving separation of Sind and the introduction of the Reforms in the N. W. F. and Baluchistan and other demands were agreed to 'in toto' by the other political organizations in the country including the Hindu Mahasabha."

LEADERS' ATTITUDE.

Mr. Jinnah, the leader of the Muslims who presented the block demands has gone away to England in spite of the fact that the date of the All-Parties Conference meeting was fixed with his consultation. Mr. Mahomed Yanub, the second in command, has declined to attend the Conference and help it to frame a constitution. Mr. Chhagla, Mr. Jinnah's lieutenant in Bombay, has openly declared that the Muslim League sticks to the Calcutta Resolution, which differs materially from the Madras Congress Resolution as well as from the first tentative resolution of the All-Parties' Conference.

MOST OBJECTIONABLE FEATURE.

The most objectionable feature of the whole affair is that statements are appearing in the Press throwing the blame on the very party that has stood up for pure nationalist principles and set its face against communalism in any shape or form. The country needs badly the purging of communal poison; instead, attempts are being made to extend the area of its infection by introducing it into such a purely administrative question as the redistribution of provinces.

IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS.

If nationalism implies surrender to the Muslims' frankly communal demands, the Hindu Mahasabha is certainly opposed to it. But if nationalism means an attitude of mind that is prepared to decide all questions on their merits in the light of principles, which experience has everywhere shown to be "sine qua non" of national growth, and irrespective of any temporary effect on this community and that, the Hindu Mahasabha yields to none in its desire for national advancement. But it will yield to no threats or dictation from any quarter."

BARDOLI ASSESSMENT.

WILL MR. HARILAL BHAI RESIGN?

The following letter was addressed to the Hon. Mr. Harilalbhai Desai by Mr. Dadubhai Desai, M.L.C.:—

Girgaon, Chinabag,
Bombay, 18th April, 1928.

My Dear Harilalbhai,

I enclose herewith a letter addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay by the representatives from Gujarat in our Council, requesting His Excellency to order a fresh enquiry into the Bardoli revision settlement.

I need hardly say that there is a feeling amongst us that you, as our Minister, should intervene in the matter and use all your influence to get the reasonable request made by us granted; and I am sorry to say that, if our request is not granted, the seriousness of the matter is such that you may also have to tender your resignation as a Minister in response to the public opinion in Gujarat.

HINDU LEADERS ARRIVE

BOMBAY, May 18.

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha writes that so far the following representatives of the Hindu Mahasabha have come to Bombay to attend the All-Parties' Conference:

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, President, Dr. B. S. Munje, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, Mr. Mugut Biharilal Bhargav from Lucknow and Pandit Devaratna Sharma, General Secretary.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Rai Saheb Harbilas Sarda are expected this evening.—A. P.

BARDOLI PATHANS' NEW METHODS

ALLEGED FORCED ENTRY INTO HOUSES

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, May 18.

There was a private meeting of the Parsis held here at the Swarajya Ashram where Mr. B. F. Bharucha explained to them the situation in Bardoli Taluka and advised them to stand by their brethren in the Taluka. Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel, B. F. Bharucha and Manilal Kothari, after addressing a meeting at Navasari this evening leave for Bombay to attend the All-Parties' Conference there. Mr. K. F. Nariman is expected here on Sunday.

It is alleged that in certain villages pathans under orders of Japti Officers, entered the court yards of the villagers by jumping over, or beating down thorn hedges from behind the houses. In the village of Delwada, they struck a new departure by unhinging the doors of some ten or twelve houses with the help of sticks and entered the houses. The people are completely peaceful in spite of such grave provocation. Long lists of volunteers for going to jail are pouring in.

THREAT OF FORFEITURE OF PENSIONS

GOVT. PENSIONERS OF VALOD SERVED WITH NOTICES

(From Our Special Representative.)

BARDOLI, May 18.

Five Government pensioners of Valod have been served with notices under date 17th inst. by the Mahalkari to the

(Continued on page 11).

DEVASTATING FIRE AT ELLORE.

OVER 4,000 PEOPLE RENDERED HOMELESS

MADRAS, May 18.

Another devastating fire is reported from Ellore as a result of which about 500 houses in Thurpugudam near the Ellore station have been destroyed. Over 4,000 people mostly labourers have been rendered homeless. Acute water scarcity prevailing in the locality is adding to the people's distress. Only three days ago another fire had destroyed 2,000 houses in the same town.—A. P.

MADRAS GOVT. GRANTS RS. 100,000 FOR RELIEF

MADRAS, May 18.

It is understood that the Government of Madras has granted Rs. 100,000 for relief of the victims of the Ellore fire.—A. P.

RESPONSIVISTS FIRM IN BOYCOTT

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" LIES NAILED TO THE COUNTER

MR. JAYAKAR INTERVIEWED

In the following interview a "Chronicle" representative had with Mr. Jayakar, the latter nails to the counter the lie circulated by the "Times of India" in its issue of the 17th that the Responsivists seem inclined to back out of the boycott of the Simon Commission "without much loss of prestige". Taking his stand on the Responsivists' Manifesto of November last and the speeches in the Assembly by himself and Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Jayakar says that "there is absolutely no foundation for the allegation recently made in certain quarters that the Responsivists are seeking to re-open the question of the boycott." The Responsivists, he concludes, "have accepted the boycott as a settled fact."

In its issue of the 17th instant the "Times of India" stated: "It seems that Mr. Jayakar and some of his Responsivist friends are desirous of exploring the situation to find some means whereby they might without much loss of prestige be enabled to co-operate with the Commission." Interviewed with regard to this statement by a representative of the "Chronicle," Mr. M. R. Jayakar stated as follows:—

On behalf of my Responsivist friends and myself, may I warn the public against believing statements in the Press which have appeared in divers quarters calculated to throw doubt upon the position of our Party with reference to the Simon Commission, made clear on more than one occasion. It is impossible to contradict such statements on all occasions when they appear in the Press.

The Responsivists' position with reference to the Simon Commission was clearly stated in the manifesto issued by them soon after the announcement of the personnel of the Commission in November last. The manifesto said:—

"India desires that her accredited representatives should occupy in the proposed investigation the position of being the judges and architects of her future destiny with equal status and co-ordinate powers with the representatives of the British people. India's claim, as stated above, was the minimum that would satisfy present requirements, and unless the same was secured, it would not be possible for the honour and self-respect of India to co-operate or assist in the work of this "proposed Commission."

NOT CHANGED BY AN IOTA.

This position was made still clearer in the speeches Mr. Kelkar and myself made in the Indian Legislative Assembly with reference to the Simon Commission, in which we stated in effect that what our Party desired was equality of status, powers and functions between the representatives elected by the Indian Legislative Assembly and the members of the Simon Commission. I proceeded further to state that what Sir John Simon offered in his letter of the 6th of February was a travesty of such equality.

My own opinion in the matter, as also that of my Responsivist friends, has not changed by even an iota since the above speeches were made, nor has anything happened in the meanwhile which could induce us to do so.

BOYCOTT A SETTLED FACT.

As regards the "Pioneer's" suggestion of a Viceroy's Commission, while it has been discussed and its merits appraised by leaders of other parties, the Responsivist leaders have refused to be drawn into an examination of the proposal as, in their opinion, the difficulty is not the evolution of a formula, but the absence, so far, of any will on the part of the authorities to accept the principle of equality of status, powers and functions. No proposal has yet emanated from the right quarters calculated to give the representatives of the Indian Legislature such equality as would satisfy the national sentiment of honour and self-respect.

In conclusion, I would invite special attention to the fact that there is absolutely no foundation for the allegation recently made in certain quarters that the Responsivists are seeking to re-open the question of the boycott of the Simon Commission in to-morrow's Conference. The Responsivists have accepted the boycott as a settled fact for the reasons stated in the utterances of their leaders.

SERIOUS FIRE IN OIL GODOWNS

LOSS ESTIMATED AT A LAKH

AMRITSAR, May 18.

A serious fire broke out in a factory belonging to Balakram Partoolchand where the godwns containing oil and rise flour were completely gutted. The loss is estimated at about a lakh but is reported to be covered by insurance.

ANTI-WAR PROPAGANDA AT TOKIO

17 PERSONS ARRESTED AT PROTEST MEETING

LONDON, May 18.

Tokio.—Seventeen persons were arrested to-day at a meeting of Labour elements to protest against the despatch of Japanese troops to Shantung. "Hands off China" propaganda is being organised.—Reuter.

JAPANESE TROOPS TO TIENTSIN

LONDON, May 17.

Peking.—It is officially announced that at least three thousand Japanese troops will be going to Tientsin, of whom probably a thousand will be going to Peking bringing up the Japanese forces here to fifteen hundred. A special train will be leaving on the 19th instant with Japanese women and children for Taku en route to Darien.—Reuter.

JAPANS MEMORANDUM TO NANKING GOVT

LONDON, May 18.

Tokio.—The text is published of the Japanese memorandum warning Changtsolin and Huangfu, Foreign Minister, Nanking Government that Japan may be constrained to take effective steps to prevent disturbances spreading to Manchuria. The memorandum emphasises that Japan's policy of strict neutrality remains unaltered, and if the course of events necessitates action on the part of Japan, the Japanese Government will be careful to ensure that neither party is unfairly handicapped.—Reuter.

CABLE AND WIRELESS

FACILITIES FOR COMMONS TO DISCUSS

LONDON, May 17.

In the House of Commons, Premier Baldwin promised facilities to discuss cable and wireless services on the 21st May, but pointed out that as far as the discussion of Imperial Conference was concerned Government was unable to make any statement regarding it until the Conference had concluded its deliberations, which might be another month.—Reuter's Special.

REPORT AWAITING CONFIRMATION.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that during the Commons debate on Imperial cables and wireless on 21st May it is not expected that the Post Master General will be able to say much as the report of the Imperial Committee awaits confirmation from the Dominions on points of detail though the main principles have been agreed to.—Reuter's Special.

EXAMINATION OF SUGAR PRODUCTION

CONSULTATIVE SUB COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION

LONDON, May 17.

Geneva.—The Consultative Economic Committee's sugar sub-committee passed a resolution calling on the League Economic Organisation closely to examine all factors relating to sugar production and consumption in International trade. The report regarding this will be submitted to the Council which will decide whether concerted International action is desirable.—Reuter's Special.

DR. STRESEMANN IMPROVING

LONDON, May 16.

Berlin.—Dr. Stresemann is somewhat better.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 18.

Major-General Sir Edmund Ironside has been appointed General Officer Commanding, Meerut. He will succeed Sir George Franks from 20th October.—Reuter.

GENERAL MEMBER HELPLESS?

MILLOWNERS' THREAT TO WORKERS

BLACK-LEGS TO BE ENGAGED?

PICKETING GOING STRONG

With the news that Sir Cowasji Jehangir had suddenly left for Mahableshwar on Thursday night, hopes that were entertained that Government might do something to bring about an amicable settlement of the present industrial dispute have evaporated and there is again a lull in the strike situation. It is believed by some that the General Member's mission of peace has only proved abortive.

THE CURTAIN RAISED.

At the meeting of the strikers held at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi on Friday morning Mr. Jhabvala raised the curtain over the secret deliberations the deputation of the strikers had with Sir Cowasji Jehangir on Thursday. He said the deputation discussed three points with the General Member. The first was that the mill-owners must recognise the Joint Strike Committee and open negotiations with it. Secondly the mill-owners must appoint a Committee to find out which mills had effected reductions. The third point urged by the deputation was that the mill-owners should agree to the appointment of a Joint Committee composed of 3 representatives each of the owners and workers and one representative of the Government to arrive at a "via media" to end the present dispute.

GENERAL MEMBER HELPLESS?

Mr. Jhavbala added that the General Member had told the deputation that the would have a further discussion with the Committee of the Mill-owners' Association in regard to the above suggestions and if as a result of that discussion he desired to have further consultation with the Joint Strike Committee he would intimate them accordingly. Otherwise it was to be understood that no further consultation was necessary.

In the circumstances the General Member's sudden departure to Mahableshwar is surmised to be owing to his helplessness to do anything to improve the situation.

BLACK-LEGS TO BE ENGAGED?

Mr. Alve addressing the strikers said that the Mill-owners were going to put up notices informing their old employees that they were deemed have been dismissed from service and inviting outsiders to enrol themselves for work. He appealed to them not to be cowed down by such threats of the mill-owners but stand firm on their rights. It was only an empty threat and the mill-owners did realise the strength of the strikers. He exhorted to them to leave for their villages in larger numbers.

MORE VIGOROUS PICKETING.

The strike leaders are introducing a more vigorous picketing campaign and this change was conspicuous on Friday. The volunteers who were previously picketing for two hours are now working for the whole day and they are to be seen at every important mill.

MR. MOBERLY IN CALCUTTA

PICKETING IN FULL SWING

CALCUTTA, May 17.

Jute press strikers at Chitpore and Cossipore have resorted to vigorous picketing, and armed police pickets are patrolling the affected area in consequence. Mr. Jeynarayan Singh, one of the leaders of the strikers, who had been arrested along with seven others, has been granted bail.

The Hon. Mr. A. N. Moberly, Home Member, Bengal Government, arrived at Calcutta from Darjeeling this morning. He spent a busy day enquiring into the police arrangements in and around the city, in view of the coming Bakr-Id and the present state of industrial unrest, as a consequence of the Lillooah lock-out and its repercussions elsewhere. It is understood that Mr. Moberly's visit is not connected with the Bamangachee firing.

The Howrah strikers were told by their leader, Mr. K. C. Mitra, Secretary, E. I. R. Labour Union, that the Home Member having come to Calcutta from Darjeeling, a settlement of the dispute was in sight.

A Sub-Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Executive has decided to request the District Congress Committees of Calcutta and the suburbs to organise door to door collections of rice and money to enable the Lillooah strike to be continued.—A. P.

JOINT ARBITRATION COMMITTEES

MR. LANSBURY'S QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, May 17.

Earl Winterton replying to Mr. Lansbury's question said that an advance copy of the report of the Departmental Inquiry had just reached the Local Government, and it was impossible to form views regarding any action that might be required, until the report had been received and considered.

Replying to another question of Mr. Lansbury regarding the possible establishment of an independent tribunal to arbitrate between the Government employees and Government departments in India, Earl Winterton said that he had not yet received the Government of India's detailed proposals, but he assumed that the Bill would deal with the public utility companies. He added that he had been informally informed that considerable progress was being made by the railways for dealing with disputes by means of Joint Committees, but owing to varying conditions in different parts of India, no uniform organisation had been found possible.—Reuter.

BAMANGACHEE SHOOTING INCIDENTS

EARL WINTERTON'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS

LONDON, May 16.

In the House of Commons Mr. Saklatvala repeated the question regarding the shooting at Bamangachi. Earl Winterton outlined the nature of the two magisterial enquiries and said that the European staff were not called to partiicipate, and did not participate in the firing. He added that in the case of a judicial inquiry, the magistrate found the complaint not justified and strongly criticised the manner in which it had been brought forward. Also, according to press reports, the magistrate referred to the action of the British officer concerned but Earl Winterton was not prepared to make a statement on the actual words used until he had received a full report from the Government of India.—Reuter.

ELECTIONEERING TROUBLE IN BAREILLY CONSTITUENCY

TWO SUCCESSIVE CANDIDATES UNSEATED

LUCKNOW, May 18.

It is likely that Bareilly will have a second bye-election in the course of one term for the seat in the Provincial Council from that constituency. Raj Bahadur Shyam Sundarlal won this seat in the general election of 1926 but was unseated and disqualified for election for a certain period as the result of an election petition filed by Mr. C. S. Kapoor. There was a bye-election towards the end of 1927 and Mr. C. B. Kapoor (the sitting member) got in but, in his turn, Mr. Kapoor was also faced with an election petition. It is understood that the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to enquire into the petition have recommended that Mr. Kapoor be unseated and disqualified for some years. There will thus have been three elections in one term from the same constituency.—A. P.

NAWAB OF PALANPUR

PROCEEDING TO EUROPE

(From A Correspondent.)

PALANPUR May 18.

His Highness Nawab Shri Taley Muhammedkhan Bahadur of Palanpur is leaving Palanpur on Wednesday, the 23rd instant for Bombay en route to Europe. It is understood that His Highness is going as a member of the Indian Delegation to the forthcoming Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva. This being His Highness' first visit to Europe preparations on an elaborate scale are in full swing to accord His Highness an enthusiastic send off.

Trainer Basil Jarvis states that Cyclonic will not run in Derby. The Colt ran well in Newmarket Stakes finishing fourth.—Reuter's Special.

Paris.—In the Football International, England beat France by five goals to one.—Reuter's Special.

THE WORLD-FAMOUS WHITE ELEPHANT

PA WA RETURNS TO THE EAST

CALCUTTA, May 18.

Pa Wa, the world-famous white elephant worshipped by Buddhist monks returned to the East from his English and American tour yesterday, arriving at Calcutta on board "Masula." During his short stay in Calcutta, Pa Wa, which means Mr. White in the Karen language will stay at the Alipore Zoo. His travelling companion, a dusky female elephant Moh Ya Aung, who also arrived by "Masula" will also be accommodated at the Zoo. The elephant is believed by Buddhist monks to be a re-incarnation of Lord Buddha. He was captured by Dr. Po Min in November 1919 and taken to the London Zoo early in 1926. After a stay of seven months in England he was taken to America and was exhibited in the principal cities. He was also taken to Canada.—A. P.

SUBSIDISED AEROPLANE CLUBS

GOVT. TO PROVIDE 8 MOTH PLANES

SIMLA, May 18.

It is understood that a definite advance has been made in the direction of equipping subsidised light aeroplane clubs, and that in the near future eight Moth aircrafts will be ordered. The question was discussed in Delhi about three months ago by the Aero Club of India and Burma when it was decided to undertake the purchase of equipment. But the question could not be pushed further in view of the preoccupations of the legslative session and the exodus to Simla following it.

AN ADVANTAGEOUS OFFER.

Now, it is learnt that the Aero Club has received an offer from De Havilland Aircraft Company which if, availed of, would mean a substantial saving in the originally estimated cost of equipment. Government have provided a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,676 on the purchase of initial equipment for four subsidised aeroplane clubs. The proposal is to utilise the fund primarily for purchase of eight of the latest type D. H. Moth aircraft fitted with 100 H.P. D.H. engine and automatic slots together with four spare engines of a similar type and such other initial equipment as may be necessary.

ORDER FOR EIGHT MACHINES.

The purchase will probably be effected through the Indian Stores Department, London, in consultation with the Director, of Civil Aviation. Any purchase now made with the sum provided by the Government of India will, of course, be the property of the Government. The Aero Club of India and Burma is shortly expected to give its approval to the proposal to place an order for the eight machines.—A. P.

IBN SAUD'S PLAN FOR HOLY PLACES

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION TO HEDJAZ

LONDON, May 18.

Cairo.—At the request of the Hedjaz Government, the Egyptian Government is sending a delegation to Hedjaz in connection with improvements which Ibn Saud plans for Mecca, Medina and other places, including the construction of waterworks and other public works.—Reuter.

AIRSHIP "ITALIA LANDS AT KINGSBAY

LONDON, May 18.

Kingsbay.—Airship "Italia" landed here on the conclusion of a cruise over an unexplored region between Franzjosefland and Scholasland.—Reuter.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANER PROGRESSING

BOMBAY, May 18.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner continues to make very satisfactory progress after his recent operation.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

BOMBAY, May 18.

Mr. Eric Dunstan, Generarl Manager of the Indian Broadcasting Co., Ltd., who is at present in Europe, was announced to speak from P.C.J.J., the Dutch Short Wave Station, last evening by Messrs. Phillips' Radio. The Indian Broadcasting Company understand, however, that Mr. Dunstan was unable to reach Hilversum and consequently did not speak in the special programme which was transmitted for India.—A. P.

FOREIGN OFFICE FUNDS

MYSTERIOUS ALLUSIONS TO KING AMANULLAH'S VISIT

EXPENSES INCURRED BY PRIVILEGED FOREIGNERS

LONDON, May 16.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions of Mr. Johnston who sought information regarding the "recent cases in which expenses incurred with private merchants in Britain by foreigners enjoying diplomatic privileges has been ultimately met out of the administrative funds at the disposal of the foreign office "Col. Locker Lampson replied that no fund at the disposal of the foreign office had been expended in the manner suggested.

KING AMANULLA'S VISIT.

Mr. Johnston asserted that considerable attention was given by the American press to detailed statements regarding King Amanullah's visit. Col. Lampson said he did not know what Mr. Johnston meant and promised to look into the matter if Mr. Johnston supplied a specific reference. In the meantime, he repeated that no such funds had been used.—Reuter.

TO MEET KING AMANULLAH

TURKISH SQUADRON ARRIVES AT SEBASTOPOL

LONDON, May 18.

Moscow.—A Turkish squadron has arrived at Sebastopol to meet King Amanullah with a delegation from the Turkish Government on the board comprising General Fakhri Pasha, General Nadji Pasha and Nebil Bey, the Turkish Minister at Kabul. Reception on board the Soviet warship and a banquet will be held in honour of the visitors.—Reuter.

PERSO-GERMAN AGREEMENT SIGNED

LONDON, May 16.

The Perso-German Trade Agreement expired on 10th instant. A Provisional Agreement was concluded with Persia on the 15th instant giving Germans resident in Persia the same legal guarantees as conceded to Great Britain.—Reuter.

NATIONAL BANK OF PERSIA.

FINANCIAL PROJECTS EXAMINED

LONDON, May 17.

Teheran.—M. Lindenblatt, Director of the National Bank, has been engaged since his arrival a week ago, in studying the projects drawn up by the German Doctor Botzke, financial expert, who came to Persia during the last winter at the invitation of the Government for this purpose and by Mr. Maccasky, ex-Treasurer-General. It is understood that the Bank will shortly be established with an initial capital of 800,000 tomans, out of the sum of two millions tomans ratified by the Medjliss. Also a branch of the Bank will be established in the chief cities of Persia.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINES.

It has been decided to erect new telegraph lines where necessary, and extend the existing lines on the Russian and Turkish frontiers. Approximately a thousand miles are involved. Most of the materials have already been purchased in Russia. The Government is also considering the question of purchase of ships as a precaution against smuggling in Persian Gulf, and probably, officers will be recruited from Italy.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

UNSETTLED CONDITIONS IN NORTH ANDAMAN SEA

POONA, May 18.

Conditions are unsettled in North Andaman Sea and rainfall has increased in Lower Burma. There also been nearly general rain in Bengal with few falls in Upper Burma. Few light thundershowers have occurred in extreme south of Peninsula.

Chief amounts:—Victoria Point two inches; Tavoy one and half; Amherst three quarters. Rangoon two; Toungoo one; Maymyo quarter; Dibrugarh half; Sibsagar three quarters; Dhubri half; Coxs Bazar one and half; Chittagong half; Narayanganj, Berhampur quarter. Jalpaiguri one; Madura quarter.

Forecast:—Extension in Central Burma.

JAMSHEDPUR IRON WORKS

FULL RESUMPTION OF WORK

(From Our Correspondent)

JAMSHEDPUR, May 18.

All fine furnaces, 2 Duplex and 3 Hearth are working at full swing. Those men who struck work have all been replaced by new recruits and it is expected that the production will again reach its previous high record.

SAVAGE CASE IN COMMONS

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE

'THIRD DEGREE' METHODS OF SCOTLAND YARD.

LONDON, May 18.

Grave allegations against the police arising out of the case in which Sir Leo Chiozza Money and Miss Irene Savage (aged 23) were charged at Marlborough Street Police Court early this month with having behaved in a manner likely to offend public decency in Hyde Park, were debated last evening in the House of Commons, the Labourites having secured the adjournment of the House for the purpose. The Magistrate had stopped the case as Miss Savage was going into the witness-box and awarded ten guineas costs against the police. It was further alleged that the police on the 15th May conveyed Miss Savage to Scotland Yard from her place of business and questioned her for five hours subjecting her to "third degree" without allowing her to communicate with her friends or legal advisers.

FULL ENQUIRY ESSENTIAL.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks concluded the debate in the House of Commons last night with a statement that "full, complete and exhaustive enquiry" into the case was undoubtedly essential. If the charges against the police were true, they would constitute a very great slur and disgrace upon the police force from which they would take some time to recover. He suggested that one of His Majesty's Judges should hold a full and open enquiry into the matter, to which the Opposition assented.

PRESS INDIGNANT.

The public mind has been profoundly stirred by the affair and all the political parties are bent upon a searching investigation being made. The Press is most indignant at the methods supposed to have been adopted. The debate in the House of Commons was the most vivid that had taken place for many years, the members from all quarters not restraining expression of their feelings.

MALE MEMBERS EMBARRASSED.

The "Morning Post" (Conservative) pays a tribute to the Labourite, Johnston, on his restraint and good taste in formulating the charges. It mentions that by tacit consent the women members of the House stayed outside during the speech, but even the exclusively male assembly was embarrassed when some leading questions alleged to have been put by the police were repeated by the Home Secretary who said that the gravest anxiety which he had felt since he came into his present office had been occasioned by the affair. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, however, relieved the apprehension when he unhesitatingly promised an inquiry.

THE TRIBUNAL.

It is understood that the arrangement reached regarding the Savage case is that there should be a quick enquiry by a Judge, possibly Sankey, sitting with three or four assessors, including a woman. The same tribunal might possibly hold another enquiry into the action of two Hyde Park plain-clothes' officers.—Reuter.

SIR EDMUND GOSSE DEAD

POET AND CRITIC

LONDON May 16

The death occurred of Sir Edmund Gosse.—Reuter.

Sir Edmund Gosse, English poet and critic, was born in London on the 21st September, 1849. He was the son of the zoologist P. H. Gosse. In 1867 he became an assistant in the department of printed books in the British Museum, where he remained until he became in 1875 translator to the Board of Trade. In 1904 he was appointed librarian to the House of Lords. In 1884-90 he was Clark Lecturer in English literature at Trinity College, Cambridge. Himself a writer of literary verse of much grace, and master of a prose style admirably expressive of a wide and appreciative culture, he was conspicuous for his valuable work in bringing foreign literature home to English readers.

TRANSLATED IBSEN.

"Northern Studies" (1879), a collection of essays on the literature of Holland and Scandinavia, was the outcome of a prolonged visit to those countries, and was followed by later work in the same direction. He translated Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" (1891) and with W. Archer, "The Master-Builder" (1893), and in 1907 he wrote a life of Ibsen for the "Literary Lives" series. He also edited the English translation of the works of Bjornson. His services to Scandinavian letters were acknowledged in 1901, when he was made a knight of the Norwegian order of St. Olaf of the first class.

POEMS AND CRITICAL WORK.

Mr. Gosse's published volumes of verse include "On Viol and Flute" (1873), "King Erik" (1876), "New Poems" (1879), "Firdausi in Exile" (1885), "In Russet and Silver" (1894), "Collected Poems" (1896), "Hypolympia, or the Gods on the Island" (1901), an "Ironic Phantasy," the scene of which is laid in the 20th century, though the personages are Greek gods is written in prose, with some blank verse. His "Seventeenth Century Studies" (1883), "Life of William Congreve" (1888), "The Jacobean Poets" (894), "Life and Letters of Dr. John Donne, Dean of St. Paul's (1899), "Jeremy Taylor" (1904), "English Men of Letters" and "Life of Thomas Browne" (1905), form a very considerable body of critical work on the English 17th century writers. He also wrote a life of Thomas Gray whose works he edited (4 vols. 1884); "A History of Eighteenth Century Literature" "A History of Modern English Literature (1897), and Vols. III and IV of an "Illustrated Record of English Literature" (1903-04), undertaken in connexion with Dr. Richard Garnett.

HONOURED BY FRENCH LITERATEURS.

In 1905 he was entertained in Paris by the leading literateurs as a representative of English literary culture. In 1907 he published anonymously "Father and Son," an intimate study of his own early family life. Sir Edmund married Ellen, daugster of Dr. G. W. Epps, and had a son and two daughters. He retired from the post of librarian to the House of Lords in 1914. In the previous year his autobiographical "Father and Son" was crowned by the French Academy and an edition of his "Collected Essays" was issued. In 1917 he published his important "Life of Algernon Charles Swinburne," the fruit of his great knowledge of the poet and many years' friendship with him. He received numerous honours from universities and governments, British and foregn, and was knighted in 1925. He continued to write weekly critical articles in "The Sunday Times" and selections from these were reprinted in "Books on the Table" (1921), and "More Books on the Table" (1923). He later brought out "Silhouettes" in 1925 and "Leaves and Fruit" in 1927.

Sir Edmund was 79 years of age at the time of his death.

A MISLEADING STATEMENT

KHAN BAHADUR BHUTTO AND MINISTERSHIP

KARACHI, May 18.

In an interview given to the "New Times", Karachi, with regard to the statement published in the Press that he was eager to join the Ministry of the Bombay Government, Khan Bahadur Bhutto expressed his surprise and said that the statement was misleading as he had yet shown no inclination for joining the Ministry. He believed that his name had been unnecessarily dragged. Mr. Bhutto, however, expressed his anxiety that the new Minister should be one who enjoyed the confidence and trust of a large section of the house and he would, if consulted, do his best to see that the choice fell on the right man.—A. P.

SIMONITES KEEP THEIR OWN COUNSEL

SUGGESTION TO OVERCOME INDIAN OPPOSITION

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables as follows:—While the members of the Simon Commission continue to keep their own counsel it is understood that the majority of the members recognise the necessity of finding a way out of the present impasse in areas where non-co-operation is likely to be forthcoming. One suggestion which is finding some support is, that where the Legislatures refuse co-operation, committees should be appointed by nomination.

Opponents of this proposal point out that it is not likely to win over the entire moderate opinion the whole of which should be conciliated.

It is understood that some announcement on this issue will be made in the next few weeks."—A. P.

SENATE'S SANCTION REQUIRED

LONDON, May 16.

With reference to the "Herald-Tribune's" report, it is understood that under the American constitution it is impossible to extend the Root Arbitration Treaty without sanction of the Senate which cannot be obtained before June 4th. It is probable that there will be a short interval between the expiration of the Treaty and an enforcement of the new treaty, which is now being negotiated.—Reuter.

COMMISSIONER ASKED TO APOLOGISE

(Continued from Page 9.)

effect that since they have not paid their land assessment, their names will be declared to the Collector on 19th May as having joined the Non-Co-operation movement and immediate steps will be taken to forfeit their pensions unless they promptly pay up.

One of the recipients of such notice, holds certificate for having served Government most loyally in opposing the Non-Co-operation movement in the past.

SENSATION IN A BARDOLI VILLAGE

ALLEGED HOOLIGANISM BY PATH

(From Our Special Representative).

BARDOLI, May 18.

Messrs. B. F. Bharucha, Manilal Kothari and Miss Mithibehen Petit according to programme arranged for them yesterday, visited Varad Khoj Karad Balada Vaskavi Madhi Manekpura Vankaner and Mahuva, and returned to Bardoli late at night. In these villages, they saw leading Khatedars including a number of Parsis who all showed a firm attitude. At Varad, Messrs. Kothari and Bharucha addressed crowded a meeting and exhorted all to carry on the present campaign with a spirit of determination and discipline such as would ultimately bring about a successful end of the present fight against the oppression of the Government. Mr. Kothari said that firmness on their part had created frenzy in official circles, so much so that authorities lost all sense of decorum and responsibility in dealing with a situation of an absolutely peaceful character. Mr. Kothari then auctioned garlands presented to the party for Rs. 52.

At Mahuva, which is in Gaikvad territory, there was a mass meeting where Messrs. Bharucha and Kothari spoke at length on the situation in the Bardoli Taluka, and appealed to influential people in the Taluka directly and indirectly to help their brethren in the true neighbourly spirit and take care that not one of the Parsis Hindus or Moslems yield to the temptation held out by the British authority in the matter of purchase of confiscated lands and attached moveable properties. In response to Mr. Kothari appeal for funds there was a spontaneous response.

PATHAN HOOLIGANISM.

When the party reached Madhi, they heard about a Pathan having done some hooliganism while attempting to attach buffaloes of a Patidar. Mr. Kothari accompanied by Miss Mithibelen Petit and Fulchand Shah went to the house of the said Patidar and made inquiries. The facts alleged are that before the daybreak yesterday, a Pathan and one armed policeman jumped into courtyard of this patidar from two different directions. As soon as Manibai the wife of Sitaram, the said Patidar saw the Pathan she ran into her house and began to shut the doors, but the Pathan ran towards her, pushed the door, seized Manibai by hand, dragged her out and effected his entry into the house and seized four buffaloes and took them away. One man by name Lalu who a guest in Sitaram's house, and one neighbour woman by name Diwali were present which this incident took place. This sort of hooliganism of the Pathan hired by the Government for purpose of attachment has created great sensation not only in this village, but in the whole Taluka and men and women instead of being terrorised have been shown courage and determinataion. Mr. Kothari who saw sevleading men here, was struck with the spirit of determination and nonviolence displayed by all in spite of this provocation. It is understood that a meeting of ladies is to be held at Madhi to condemn hooliganism and to congratulate Manibai for calmness and courage with which she and her husband Sitaram have stood it.

The Collector has again left Bardoli for Surat last evening. Mr. Nagindas Master, a solicitor of Bombay was here this morning. He has contributed a decent sum towards the Satyagrah Fund.

HIS DEVASTATING FRANKNESS

SJT. VALLABHBHAIS RETORT TO COMMISSIONER

The Publicity Officer, Satyagraha Camp Bardoli, writes:—

"When the armies fight, it is grass under the feet that suffers most." The worst of the tragedy of Bardoli is that the brunt of official fury has fallen on dumb cattle that have become a special mark of attention to the Japti Officers. It is significant that sometimes the livestock of the cultivators is attached even when forfeiture notices have alreaday been served upon them for lands worth thousands of rupees! The way in which the attached cattle are treated—or rather ill-treated to be more correct—is such as should bring all those responsible for it under the provision of the Cruelty-to-Animals-Act. The other day I happened to see some cattle that had been brought to Bardoli to be auctioned. They were being driven in batches of 4 and 6. Being closely roped together, their horns would catch into one another every now and then and could be wrenched up with the greatest difficulty. One of them showed a bleeding eye, the back of another was covered with sores caused evidently by the driver's rod. The deep attachment of the Indian cultivator for his cattle is proverbial and the sight of his live-stock being driven to the shambles day after day, cannot but touch him in a very tender spot besides being most revolting to our popular sentiment.

LAUGHING AWAY SORROW.

The people have caught the spirit of the fray and have learnt to bear it all with a stoical resignation—characteristic of an Indian agriculturist. A little incident is reported from one of the villages near Bardoli illustrating the people's spirit that is worth narrating. A Japti party had attached some buffaloes and were finding a pleasant pastime in discussing whether they were he-buffaloes or she-buffaloes. A stander-by, presumably the owner of the cows, could bear it no longer and exclaimed with a sardonic smile "friends, why all this bother, it will be all meat under the butcher's knife."

The triangular exchange of love-letter between the Commissioner N. D., Dr. Edel Behram and Sjt. Vallabhbhai that has taken place recently affords an interesting as well as instructive reading. Dr. Edel Behram is an octogenerian, but the general impression created by him by his recent performance is that his heart has the better of his understanding. This gentleman gained a little local notoriety by some articles in the Press that he had written condemning the Bardoli Satyagraha and having secured a certificate."

for probity from the Commissioner hastened to share with Sjt. Vallabhbhai. About the Commissioner's letter not much need be said here since the A. P. I. has already obliged the public with a summary of it. The Commissioner makes a reference to the Kheda Satyagraha Campaign, but conveniently forgets its moral. It charges the "agitators from Kheda," with "living upon the people of Bardoli" which ill-becomes in the mouth of one who in a poverty-stricken country like India is drawing a salary "the highest for any Civil Service in the world."

As for Dr. Edel Behram he is nothing if not overflowing with milk of human kindness. He winds up with a suggestion that a "via media" should be found which in this case is but an euphemism for abject surrender. He reinforces his appeal with some calculations which must remain an acrostic to all except to the good doctor himself.

VALLABHBHAI'S REPLY.

Sjt. Vallbhbhai's reply is characterised by a devastating frankness. He bandies no compliments, he affects no politiness—it is foreign to his nature—but simply withers up his opponent by the cold logic of his facts. He begins:—

"Received your undated registered letter and I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, but I have before me the Commissioner's letter of which you have kindly sent me a copy. I confess I have not been able to make anything of the figures with which you have reinforced your argument. Nor have I been able to understand as to what exactly you want me to do. You want me to find a via media. The Commissioner's letter leaves me little hope for it. The Commissioner and I, as he will tell you, are close friends, we know each other's thoughts intimately. And you might have as well spared yourself the trouble of sending a copy of his letter to me."

CHARGES REFUTED.

He then goes on to demolish the Commissioner's charges one after another.

"I have never regarded the Parsis as pro-Government. If you care to come I can take you round to every Parsi in this Taluka. You will then see for yourself how baseless are the charges against us of employing threats of violence and fire.

"If these very people who are to-day described as 'agitators' had not put heart into the flood-striken cultivators of Gujerat by rushing to them with supplies of grain, clothes, seed etc. the Government would not have been able to realise lacs of rupees of revenue that it has been able to this year. Any honest and responsible official will bear testimony to it.

Equally baseless is the fear hinted by the Commissioner that there is likely to be an agitation for not repaying the loans advanced to the Kheda cultivators. It pains me that the Commissioner should have charged us with the idea of suggesting to the cultivators a dishonest course of action. It is an open secret that we advised the people to trust to the good sense of the Government when there was persistent demand this year for starting an agitation for the remission of revenue in the flood-striken area."

GOVERNMENT EXPOSED.

His exposure of the Government's policy is complete:

"The fact is that by serving the people in their hour of need Congressmen have gained an influence among them which rankles in the mind of the Commissioner. And he is anxious to make them feel the Government's might by forcing what they know to be their injustice down their unwilling throats."

He ends with a moving appeal:—

AN APPEAL.

"Your Community exiled itself from the land of its birth as a protest against the rulers of the day and to-day it is flourishing. There is no reason to suppose, as you seem to, that the Bardoli cultivators will fareotherwise. If you are their real well-wisher you would pray to God to give them strength to fulfil their solemn pledge, to be fearless and to resist tyranny, even though they may have to face exile wholesale from their Taluka like your valiant ancestors."

Here are true words and sincere for the doctor to put into his pipe and smoke at leisure.

CASE AGAINST MR. CHINAI.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S JUDGMENT

The following are extracts from the judgment of the Resident Magistrate, Bardoli, in the case against Mr. C. C. Chinai:—

Mr. Hiralal Govindlal Lakhia, Mamlatdar of Bardoli, has lodged the complaint against the accused for voluntarily obstructing the complainant in the discharge of his public functions as Mamlatdar of Bardoli on 19th April, 1928, the same being an offence punishable under Section 186, I. P. C.

In this the complainant is Mr. H. G. Lakhia, Mamlatdar of Bardoli, and the accused is an N. C. O. volunteer of Surat, now carrying on the campaign of non-payment of land revenue in Bardoli Taluka. On 19th April, 1928, the complainant, some Talatis, some peons and some Vethias went out in Bardoli town to collect arrears of land revenue from the defaulters and to attach moveable property of the defaulters in case of non-payment of the Government dues. First they went to the house of Ismail Wadiwalla and attached some buffaloes there. Since that time, the accused also went along with the Mamlatdar and his party, probably with a view to see that the defaulters might not pay up the Government dues. Finally the Mamlatdar went to the house of one Khusal Natha who had not paid up land revenue of about Rs. 9 for the land of Isroli village which he held. Khusal Natha was present at his house. The Mamlatdar told Khusal Natha to pay up the Government dues. The accused began to persuade Khusal Natha in the presence of the Mamlatdar, not to pay up the arrears. Thereupon Khusal Natha refused to pay up the arrears of land revenue. The Mamlatdar thereupon imposed penalty of 1/4 of the arrears and attached one chair, one bench and one stool of Khusal Natha. The Mamlatdar got 'Jahernamas' of the moveable property prepared there and gave one copy of the 'Jahernama' to Khusal Natha who took it. The accused then told Khusal Natha to throw off the 'Jahernamas' and Khusal Natha threw off the 'Jahernama'. The Mamlatdar sent the attached property to the Kacheri with the Vethias and peons, and himself proceeded further. Then the Mamlatdar lodged this complaint against the accused.

POINTS FOR DECISION.

The points for determination are as follow:—

Whether at the time of the obstruction, the complainant was discharging his official functions.

Whether the accused obstructed the Mamlatdar in the discharge of his official functions.

Whether the accused did so voluntarily.

The Court finds all the points in the affirmative for the following reasons:—

The complainant states his simple story in a very straightforward manner and there is no reason to disbelieve him. Neither the complainant nor any one of the prosecution witnesses have got any enmity with the accused. There is no reason to disbelieve any one of the prosecution witnesses. From the Mamlatdar, it appears that before going to house of the defaulter Khusal, the complainant and his party had attached moveable property at two other places and since that time the accused had accompanied the complainant and his party and had come to the house of the defaulter Khusal Natha when the complainant had gone there to collect land revenue and to attach property in case of non-payment of the arrears of Government dues. There was no reason for the accused to go from place to place with the Mamlatdars. The Police Patel and Talati Morar support the Mamlatdar's story that the accused accompanied the Mamlatdar from place to place. The accused does not explain as to why he had moved in the town with the Mamlatdar from place to place. This action of the accused coupled with the occurrence at Khusal Natha's house clearly suggest that the accused followed the Mamlatdar from place to place with a view to see that the defaulters might not pay up the arrears of Government dues. The Mamlatdar states that when he told Khusal Natha to pay up the arrears, the accused began to persuade Khusal Natha not to pay up the arrears, in the presence of the Mamlatdar and thereupon Khusal Natha refused to pay up the arrears. From all these facts, it clearly appears that had the accused not interfered with the discharge of the public functions of the Mamlatdar, there was every possibility of the Mamlatdar collecting the arrears of Government dues from the defaulter, Khusal Natha. It is undoubtedly a fact that the Mamlatdar is a public servant and that at the time of the obstruction he was discharging his public functions and that the accused voluntarily obstructed the Mamlatdar in the discharge of his official functions.

NO DEFENCE WITNESSES.

The accused does not deny the facts stated by the complainant and his witnesses, and the accused does not cite any defence witnesses. Looking to all these facts and circumstances of the case I find the accused guilty of the offence of voluntarily obstructing the Mamlatdar in the discharge of his official functions, and I convict the accused accordingly. As regards the sentence the Police Prosecutor urges for a deterrent sentence in such cases of open defiance of law. Taking all these facts and circumstances of the case into consideration, I sentence the accused to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 2 months and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or, in default, to suffer rigorous imprisonment for twenty days more, under Section 186, I. P. Code.

NOVEL CHARGE OF INTERFERENCE WITH PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Mr. Hiralal Govindlal Lakhia, Mamlatdar of Bardoli, has lodged a complaint against the accused (Mr. Chinai) for giving threats of injury of social boycott and cutting off connections and dealings with the village people, to the inferior public village servants who are Vethias of Bardoli, for the purpose of inducing these public servants not to do their public duty of carrying or removing the moveable property attached by the Mamlatdar of Bardoli for the arrears of land revenue on or about the 18th March, 1928, to 19th April, 1928, which is an offence punishable under Section 189, I. P. C.

The complainant is the Mamlatdar of Bardoli and the accused is an N. C. O. volunteer of Surat now carrying on the campaign of non-payment of land revenue in Bardoli Taluka. The Mamlatdar states that on 18th March, 1928, the accused went to the street of the Dheds, who are inferior public village servants called Vethias, in Bardoli town and told witness Nathwa Hiria and other Vethias not to touch or carry any moveable property which would be attached from the defaulters in cases of non-payment of Government dues, and that if the Vethias would do such Government work, the accused threatened them with injury, of social boycott and of stoppage by the village people of giving bread and whey to the Dhed Vethias and told them that they would report for their actions at the end

POINTS AT ISSUE.

The points of determination are as follow:—

(1) Whether the accused held out the threat to the Vethias.

(2) Whether such threat was of injury to the Vethias.

(3) Whether Vethias and the Mamlatdar are public servants.

(4) Whether the accused knew that the Mamlatdar was interested in the Government work of the Vethias.

(5) Whether the threat held out to the Vethias was for the purpose of inducing the Vethias not to discharge their public functions.

The Court finds all the points in the affirmative.

THREATS OF INJURY.

From all the facts, it clearly appears that the accused held out threats of injury to the Government village servants for the purpose of inducing them not to discharge their public functions. It is an undoubted fact that the Mamlatdar and other inferior village servants are public servants.

The accused pleads not guilty and gives a written statement, in which he states that the charge laid against him is false and that looking to the evidence in the case, there is nothing for him to make a defence and that he dose not want to make his defence under the circumstances in which this complaint is lodged against him and that he considers that he would do a greater service to this taluka by going to the jail than by remaining out of the jail. The accused does not cite any defence witness.

DETERRENT SENTENCE.

Looking to all these facts and circumstances of the case, I find the accused guilty of the offence, of which he stands charged and I convict him accordingly. As for sentence the accused appears to have threatened the public servants with injury on more than one occasion with a view to stop Government work of removing the attached property and he appears to have carried on the campaign regularly for that purpose. The Police Prosecutor urges for a deterrent sentence under such circumstances. Taking all these facts and circumstances of the case into consideration I sentence the accused to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months under Section 189, I. P. Code.

NON-BRAHMINS AND ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE

A REPLY TO MR. JAVALKAR

Mr. S. L. Silam writes:—

Having read Mr. Javalkar's statement to the Press exhorting the Non-Brahmins not to participate in the deliberations of the All-Parties' Conference at Bombay I want to make clear the position of the Nationalist Non-Brahmins. Though I cannot speak on behalf of the Nationalist Non-Brahmin League, know as I do intimately the views of my colleagues, I deem it necessary to declare that the Nationalist Non-Brahmins would certainly without any reservation whatsoever cooperate with the Conference in its efforts to evolve a Constitution for the country. Mr. Javalkar calls the last Conference held at Delhi a mere farce. The Non-Brahmin party to which Mr. Javalkar belongs and about which the world does not yet know what it stands for, could be well described in the terms used by him. The creed of the Liberal party is at least clearly enunciated. They stand for Dominion status. May I know what the Jadhav School's goal is? Mr. Jadhav and his people are still sitting on the fence so far as the Simon Commission is concerned. Why do they waver? Let them declare one way or the other as the Nationalist Non-Brahmins have in unequivocal terms declared total boycott of the Commission at their Conference at Nasik. The public would then see these leaders in their true colours. Mr. Javalkar says that the Non-Brahmins are against joint electorates. If joint electorates are introduced Mr. Javalkar seems to entertain the possible fear that the leaders of his so-called party, who are out to serve their own personal ends, may lose their seats in the Councils and their consequent hold on the masses whom they are exploiting. The Liberals are at least honest in their opinions. Their leader Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has publicly said that "it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to take pains and join in threshing out the various national problems and for that purpose meet people of other groups and parties however divergent their principles and methods may be from those of his own party." Would Mr. Jadhav and his friends follow his advice in the interests of the country?

NON-BRAHMINS AND THE CONFERENCE

To The Editor of "The Chroniele."

Sir,—Mr. D. S. Javalkar the General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin party which has been for all practical purposes defunct has issued a statement to the Associated Press in which he considers it a 'hazardous step' on the part of the Non-Brahmins and the backward classes to have any connection with the forthcoming All Party Conference and similar Congress activities. I do not know if Mr. Javalkar, has published this statement in response to any invitation issued to him by the conveners of the Conference. In any event his appeal to the Non-Brahmins dissociate from the activities of the all Party Conference is highly ill-advised and meaningless. In the first place Mr. Javalkar is wrong in identifying the Non-Brahmin community with the untouchables in India inasmuch as these two terms are not synonymous and co-extensive. Secondly, he is incorrect in assuming that the All-Party Conference is a purely a Congress activity. Nobody doubts the unwisdom and folly on the part of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference in shelving the question of untouchability. The omission to consider this fundamental subject has been roundly condemned by all the responsible persons particularly so by the ardent and active members of the Congress. But Mr. Javalkar in his fret and fury to condemn the Provincial Conference has, unfortunately, missed the mark in allying the Conference with the All-Party Conference.. Either Mr. Javalkar has misunderstood the nature and the function of the All-Party Conference or is deliberately making an ugly attempt at misrepresentation. In both the cases his efforts to keep the Non-Brahmins aloof from the All-Party Conference are misguided and mischievous.

His further objection to the attendance of the Non-Brahmins at the Conference on the ground that the joint electorate has been already proposed at the previous sittings of the Conference is equally untenable. I do not agree with Mr. Javalkar when he says that this proposal "is bound to put the Non-Brahmins at a disadvantage." However assuming it is so, let Mr. Javalkar not forget that this proposal is only tentatively formulated and is capable of being modified, improved or even dropped. If Mr. Javalkar feels the necessity of a separate electorate, he can do not better service to his community than by attending and pressing his views before the said Conference. Surely Mr. Javalkar ought to know this better. But he is blinded by a fatuous passion for the separate existence of his party and we all know that his very existence depends upon the separate organization of his so-called Provincial Non-Brahmin party.

As regards the attitude of the Non-Brahmins towards the Simon Commission, let Mr. Javalkar have no further misgivings about the same. The Nationalist Non-Brahmin Conference held at Nasik in March last has already with one voice decided to have nothing to do with the Simon Commission and if Mr. Javalkar in spite of this declaration still desires to plough his lonely furrow none can prevent him in doing so.

The duty before the Non-Brahmins therefore is clear. They should participate in the proceedings of the All-Party Conference and help the conveners in achieving unity which is the only panacia for the removal of all the evils and the disadvantages under which different communities are groaning.—Yours, etc.,

S. B. AWAR.

10th Kamatipura.
Bombay, May 18.

FINAL DAY OF COUNTY CRICKET

RAIN SPOILS PLAY

LONDON, May 18.

Rain interfered with the final day's play in all the matches which were begun on Wednesday. There was no play in the match between Middlesex and Lancashire, the former winning on the first innings. Lancashire 158. Middlesex 180 for 5.

Not a ball was bowled in the Surrey versus Glamorgan match, which does not count for the championship. Derby won on the first innings against Sussex. Sussex 113. Derbyshire 159. There was no play to-day.—Reuter's Special.

"JUSTICITE" LEADERS ARRIVE AT OOTACAMUND

TO EXPLAIN THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARDS COMMISSION

MADRAS, May 18.

The "Madras Mail's" Ooty correspondent says that the Raja of Panagal and Ramaswami Mudaiiar of the Justice party have arrived at Ootacamund to explain what their attitude will be regarding the contemplated appointment of a Legislative Council Committee to co-operate with the Simon Commissin.—A. P.

ANGLO-NEJD DISPUTE.

SULTAN IBN SAUD'S POSITION

"As-Siyasat" of Cairo has the following:—

Mr. John Philby in contributing an article to the "Daily News" says that a representative from Iraq will accompany Sir Gilbert Clayton, the British Delegate, who is to negotiate with His Majesty Sultan Ibn-i-Saud.

Mr. Philby adds, "This is a suitable opportunity to settle every such matter as is likely to lead to misunderstanding in the future, since the Sultan believes that the British alliance is indispensible for him, and since he is inclined to take measures with respect to Persia, Italy and Yemen, on the hope that Britain will adopt a policy to the advantage of the independence of the Arabian countries.

"It is essential for Britain to proceed cautiously between Nejd and Iraq, as the latter is surrounded by formidable enemies who have perturbed the policy of friendship followed by Britain."

SULTAN'S DEMANDS.

"It is not likely that the Sultan would demand anything more than a respect for the provisions of the existing Agreement which require the demolishing of the frontier fortifications and the framing of a reasonable programme for extraditing the absconding culprits, and the banishment of the people of the clan of Shamar from the territories of Iraq".

"The question of Aqba and Amman requires a careful handling under the present circumstances, as it is a suitable opportunity to accord an express recognition to the rights of the Hedjaz, especially if the British Government is really keen about establishing her friendship."

BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN ANGORA.

IMPORTANT NEGOTIATIONS.

"Al-Ehram" of Cairo says that the Grand National Assembly at Angora will resume discussions on the budget. The British Ambassador has gone over to Angora in consequence of the resumption of negotiations between Turkey and Italy and Greece.

WOMAN IS SUPPOSED TO BE THE ORNAMENT OF THE HUMAN RACE!

From To-day

At times, however, she is seized with a spirit of Ambition and then also, the mother of man is in no time, changed to veritable demoness—How? Why! For all that see

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Miss RAMPYARI
and
Darling of the Screen
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ALLEGED BRITISH BRIBE TO GERMANY

IF SHE WILL BREAK TREATIES WITH RUSSIA

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S PROPOSALS IN BERLIN

The Berlin newspaper "Zeitung am Mittag" in to-day's issue makes a statement giving a remarkable confirmation of the revelations made by your correspondent "Outpost" last week. It says definitely that the British Government is offering inducements to Germany through he medium of Lord Birkenhead to join n the anti-Soviet bloc.

"During recent months," it continues, 'the British Cabinet members have repeatedly sounded both German dipomats and journalists as to whether the German Government would break off relations with Russia, give notice of the termination of all treaties with Moscow, and proclaim an economic boycott of the Soviet Union, if the Dawes annuities were funded and the total sum for reparations fixed."

"During the duration of the boycott, Germany, France, and England would establish 'a reconstruction syndicate,' which would be placed at the disposal of a bourgeois democratic Russian Government which would assume power after the inevitable collapse of the Soviet regime."—"Sunday Worker."

400 YEARS OF TENNIS

"The tennis court at Hampton Court Palace is approaching its four-hundredth anniversary, and it is to be hoped that some suitable celebration of the event will be held, for the court is one of the most remarkable monuments of earaly games in this country. Tennis has been played there from the time the court was built to the present day, except during the Protectorate," writes Mr. E. B. Noel in the *National Review*.

"Hampton Court Palace court was built at a time when tennis was widespread in England as well as on the Continent. It reached the summit of its popularly about the end of the fifteenth century both here and in France. Courts were numerous, but most of them undoubtedly were rough buildings, uncovered, and few of the spacious size and elaborte design of that of Hampton Court Palace. In addition there was an entirely outdoor form of the game, for which a terrain existed at Hampton Court. Exactly how i twas played is difficult, to say, but it is unlikely that it bore any resembled to lawn tennis as that game has existed in the last fifty years.

"The tennis court at Hampton Court Palace was probably one of the first, though undoubtedly not the earliest, to be covered in, and perhaps the first to be glazed. One would like to know the exact date of the beginning and completion of the court, and who took part in the first game; but this, I am afraid, is too much to hope to discover."

When w... to advertisers, p... mention the "Bombay ... icle."

KATHIAWAR NOTES

WADWAN'S CLAIM TO VIZAG GADI.

PROGRESS IN CUTCH

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAR, May 16.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadwan ceems to have been passing through a phase of intense excitement. Her Highness the Dowager Maharani Sitabai, who passed away recently, was the only heir and successor to the very large estate of her father, a Rajah of Vizag. The present Thakore Saheb of Wadwan being the only heir and successor to Her late Highness has put in his legal claim to her estate. But opposition is expected from the distant cousins of the late Rajah of Vizag, and prolonged litigation may ensde.

A BOYCOTT.

People of Morvi, even after the other things have settled down to normality, are bent on doing something which should make it the cynosure of all eyes in Kathiawar. The great Mahajan of Morvi has begun to hurl its thunderbolts against the poor confectioners who had the temerity to put up the rate per seer of "sev-ganthia"—a popular article of daily edibility by a few pies. A boycott has been declared and any one flouting the authority of the august assemblage of great men of Morvi would be liable to a fine of Rs. 5. The confectioners are thinking of submitting an humble memorial to the proper authorities, by which, while welcoming the efforts of the local Mahajan to put up a rival shop as a piece of healthy competition ensuring a proper adjustment of the laws of supply and demand, the petitioners mean to protest against the fine-levying propensities of the Mahajan. It seems in Morvi they use sledged hammers to crush mosquitoes

THE WEDDING SEASON.

Cold contracts the bodies: heat expands them. The traffic in the Kathiawar railways seems to keep pace with the expansion of heat. Not a train passes which does not ring with the songs of shrill-voiced bridal parties. And the marriage season is on with particular vehemence among the multi-partitioned Kathi Barbars who still occupy the heart of Kathiawar. One can easily conjure up visions of "long nights of reverie and ease" and sights which are hidden from the eagle eyes of the Geneva Opium Conference or from the baby-eyes of the Prohibition League of India.

THE PORT OF KANDALA.

Maharao Sree Khengarji of Cutch, who has been up-till-now a perfect "No-Changer", has changed at last.. His new Port of Kandala will, I understand, soon be declared open first for creek traffic to be followed by coastal and eventually by ocean traffic.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

Mr. S. Natesan writes:—

It will be realised that it is highly desirable and necessary that there should be concerted action among all the different unemployed in the Presidency in Bombay. The lot of the unemployed is indeed very distressing. For the poor there is no one to speak. Therefore our real strength lies in us only. We must take concerted action if we want to get our distress redressed. With a view therefore to do so it is proposed to hold an unemployed meeting on Sunday, the 27th May, 1928, at 5 p.m., Madina Building, Palton Road. One of the objects of the meeting will be to demand from Government for setting up an Employment Bureau and to discuss the question of relieving miseries, anxities and distress of the unemployed.

THE STRIKE AND ITS MORAL.

A LABOUR VIEW.

(BY PARELWALA).

II*

That the Bombay mill industry will be able to hold its own only if it is thoroughly overhauled must be patent to all who care to know all the factors that have contributed to the present extremely unsatisfactory situation. The radical changes that require to be effected for the salvation of the industry demand vision and courage on the part of those in whose hands the destiny of the industry lies. The changes and adjustments have to be brought with as little disturbance as possible so far as the relations between the millowners and the mill-workers are concerned. This cannot be done unless the workers are taken into their confidence by the owners. Otherwise the objects of the latter however unobjectional they may be, are likely to be misunderstood by the former. If misunderstandings are allowed to accumulate frequent outbursts of discontent in the form of strikes whether sectional or general may occur making the transition period extremely trying. To win the workers' confidence is, therefore, the first necessity in the process of reorganisation. The workers must be satisfied that whatever is done by the owners is being done with the sole object of placing the industry on a sound basis and that whatever changes are proposed to be effected will ultimately lead to the salvation of the industry in which both the parties are equally interested. The owners must place all their cards on the table and the workers must feel assured of a square deal. Thus alone will the possibility of misunderstanding be obviated and the necessary changes, alterations and adjustments can be carried out with the leaast possible hitch.

OGRANISED V. UNORGANISED LABOUR.

The confidence of the workers can never be properly secured if the mill labour is unorganised. Unorganised labour is always an impossible party to deal with. Labour in an unorganised condition may silently suffer and the short-sigted employers may consider it an advantage, but once the limit of discontent is reached unorganised labour can be much more troublesome than organised one and no reasoning can cure it of its obstinacy. The absence of discipline consequent on the absence of organisation makes it difficulty to make the workers to abide by the agreement that may be reached between the representatives of the owners and those of the workers as a result of negotiations. Besides, those who assume the leadership of the strikers are outsiders who, more often than not, know very, little of the conditions in which the workers have to work and such men from amongst the workers themselves as can lay little claim to true leadership in virtue of their experience and solid work for the advancement of their brother workmen. Hence it is that each time a general strike occurs a new set of leaders is thrown up. Especially is this the case with the so-called "popular" leaders. They appear and disappear like meteors. They may address mass meetings and win applause; if a settlement has to be made through compromise even if they will they cannot exercise any influence over the strikers in favour of a reasonable compromise. In ordinary times when there are no trikes these leaders are nowhere. Only a genuine trade union movement can supply accredited leaders. So long as the majority of the workers are unorganised there are bound to be periodical out-bursts of discontent in the form of lightning strikes and as regards leadership Gresham's law becomes operative: Bad money drives out good money. No industry can afford to have general strike as an annual fixture without its constitution being undermined. However a general strike may end, it leaves behind bitter memories, apart from the actual loss suffered by the employers and the employees. Then there are strikes in individual mills or groups of mills under different agencies. Most of the strikes in individual mills or groups of mills fizzle out after a few days, and generally the workmen have to sustain a defeat. Every such defeat helps to embitter the relations between the employers and the employees. The employers have to pay the price individually as well as collectively, although they may not realise it when they find the workers have sustained a defeat.

REACTIONARIES AND EXTREMISTS.

Unfortunately the Bombay Millowners look upon the trade union movement with suspicion and disfavour. They appear to think that if the workmen are organised the industry will go down and that it is in their interest to keep the workers ignorant and unorganised. The Union movement in Bombay is in infancy and the experience of the workers strengthens the belief that the mill agents are opposed to the movement. Howsoever constitutionally a union may carry on its work and howsoever moderate its policy may be, they agents and their officers try to make its work difficult. The union is not recognsied by them. Not only that. All sorts of obstacles are thrown in the way of the movement. It must, however, be admitted that recently a few mills have condescended to recognise the union for certain purposes. But the majority of such mills is very small. The millowners' policy as a whole is antagonistic to the trade union movement. The owners cannot have it both ways. Either they must welcome and countenance the union movement or they must not complain when there are lightning strikes and the strikers behave like a rabble. At present the majority of the millowners are reactionaries in their attitude towards labour. And *reactionaries are unconscious allies of extremists.*

MILL-OWNERS' INCONSISTENCY.

Most of the millowners did everything in their power to discourage the union movement and the Millowners' Association as a body did nothing to show that they were in favour of a legitimate trade union movement among the workers. Now that the workers have gone on strike, the millowners state in their reply to the Joint Strike Committee's letter that they are prepared only to negotiate with the representatives of registered unions. What had prevented them before this to recognise the registered unions? It is sheer hypocrisy to insist on dealing with registered unions only after having done everything to discourage the formation and conduct of the mill-operatives' genuine unions.

A WARNING.

Let the millowners realise once for all that the best why to avoid labour troubles, at least the frequency of such troubles is to encourage the trade union movement among the work-men and to give all possible facilities for carrying on the union's work, so that causes of friction in small matters at least may be obviated, and when larger issues are involved it may be possible to reach an agreement through negotiations between the authorised representatives of both the parties without an unnecessary prolongation of strikes or even without resorting to strike or lock-out at all. The time is fast approaching when the millowners will feel the necessity of introducing important reforms in the industry and an unorganised labour is sure to prove a serious handicap on the industry. If the millowners fail to heed this warning they will invite failure in their attempt to reorganise the industry. The trade union movement is bound to grow stronger and stronger with the passage of time in spite of the capitalists' opposition. It is for the millowners to decide whether they should move with the times or swim against the current. Let them be selfish if they must but let their selfishness be enlightened.

*Previous article appeared in May 5.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: TAURUS.

If to-day is your birthday you are carefree and believe—rightly perhaps—to make the most of what the Almighty gives you. Like the miller of the Dee you care for nobody if nobody care for you, and affirm like him; Let others toil from year to year, I live from day to day. Your litheness will spread joy and mirth wherever you move, especially among the giggling flappers. If you are absent from your town even a few days, your townspeople will feel your absence immensely, and on your welcome return—

"The village lads and lasses say
With roses they will strew the way,
And they'll all feel gay when you come marching home."

Of course Satan will try his usual game of obstructinist tactics (quite unlike those of our political pehlvans) but you know how to give him his due. Your home life will also be equally merry and gay. The infection of joviality will spread to your 'partner', and you will always live happily, wishing.

"Would that like the swallow and gam eof obstructionist tactics (quite
To live, together were our happy fate"

And you will live long enough like the swallow and the dove billing and cooing. There's nothing for me to strike a discordant note. May you live happy from year's end to year's end even though you believe in living from day to day.

Geneva.—The consultative Economic Committee has appointed a Sub-Committee under the presidency of Sir Atul Chaterjee to enquire into the sugar question.—Reuter's Special.

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RULE OF LAW IN INDIAN STATES.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR)

An important demand which the subjects want to put forward is the necessity of establishing the Rule of Law in every State. Rule of Law means the total abolition of the discretionary or the arbitrary power of the Ruling authority. Security of person and property, liberty of conscience, liberty of speech, liberty of the press, freedom of discussion of association and meeting, control of budget and responsibility of the Ministers. Rule of Law connotes these things and the Indian State people demand that this Rule of Law ought to prevail in every State without the slightest delay. This does not exist, in its fullest sense, in most of the 700 States of India. In a few States, and these States are honourable exceptions and they too can be counted on one's fingers, qualified rule of law in certain of iits aspects mentioned above prevails. At present under the autocratic sway of the Indian Ruler in not a few States the subjects are not seldom denied those elementary rights categorically described in Consititutional Law by one phrase namely, 'Rule of Law.' Self-Government may afford to wait in coming. But the 'Rule of Law' should be established without any further loss of time.

Rule of Law and sovereignty of Parliament are the two cardinal principles of political liberty. There is a duality just as in the Indian philosophy. But this duality is ultimately reduced to unity in the Vedanta. Similarly in the political philosophy. Rule of Law for its existence and for its fullest development depends upon the supremacy of the legislature and this supremacy depends upon the unlimited powers of a democratic parliament, functioning in a State with its executive entrusted to responsible Minister under a constitutional ruler. Unless, therefore, responsible Government is established in every State, which is now treated as sovereign in its internal affairs the contentment of the people cannot be secured. It has, therefore, become absolutely necessary for the people of Indian States to formulate their demand and to carry on a sustained agitation to reach this goal of responsible Government.

SOUTH INDIANS IN BOMBAY.

WANTED A CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has come to my knowledge that the withdrawal of my resolution suggesting the formation of a central organization for the South Indians in the City, which I moved at the recent conference of the representatives of the various South Indian organizations, has roused the indignation of some of my friends, and I, therefore, hasten to clear any misunderstanding that may have been caused. I wish to assure my friends that nothing has been lost by the withdrawal of my resolution, because I did so only after the gist of my resolution had been incorporated in the amendment moved by my friend Mr. R. Krishna Iyer, and subsequently accepted by the house, which suggested the appointment of a committee to go into the matter of a South Indian Home and the question of a central South Indian organization.

I am one of those who hold that the immediate necessity for the South Indians in the city—more paramount perhaps than the South Indian Home itself—is the consolidation of the numerous organizations which exist in their midst. At the mere suggestion of this idea, some friends shake their heads pessimistically, and say that it is not possible to achieve it, because all attempts in this direction had dismally failed in the past. I believe that those who hold this view do not take into consideration the fact that there is a vast difference between the circumstances which existed two years ago and those which exist at present.

So far as the Parel and the Matunga areas are concerned, these localities have now been sufficiently well organized by the workers of the South Indian Union and the South Indian Association respectively. The objects of these two organizations are the same, and they both stand for the material and moral advancement of the South Indian community in the city. It is, indeed, an irony of fate that two organizations of this nature, so similar in their objects but functioning like parallel institutions, should have sprung up and a fusion of these two bodies is a thing which should be desired for by every South Indian in the city. If this fusion is effected, it is bound to have a striking and wholesome effect upon the other organizations, for the prestige and authority of the new organization would be considerably enhanced, and an earnest effort made by its executive would not fail to bring the other organizations under its banner. The basis for a central association with branches in different localities, therefore, is the fusion of the South Indian Union and the South Indian Association.

Then there is the Tranvancore Association. Those who know the leading members of this body, will understand how enthusiastic they are about the central association and it, therefore, goes without saying that this body would consent to be affiliated to the central association.

As regards the numerous South Indian sporting clubs, it is gratifying to note that efforts are being made to centralise them, and I feel confident that the Central Sporting Board would certainly be willing to get itself affiliated to the central organization, provided it is approached in the proper spirit and is given proper representation on the Executive of the central association.

The fusion of the two dramatic associations, namely, the Saraswathi Sangeetha Sabha and the Vani Vilas Sabha, provides another opportunity for the central association to do some beneficial work. The affiliation of this dramatic association to the central body is bound to be lucrative as it would then receive the support of all sections of the community.

It is, therefore, evident that the central association, far from being an impossibility, is within our easy reach, provided serious endeavours are made by the committee appointed at the representative gathering on Sunday last. It now behoves upon this committee to bring the central association to fruition.—Yours, etc.,

C. K. S.

COTTON FIRES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a regular reader of your columns I have been struck with the number of fires announced during the past few months. The year promises to be a very bad one for the Fire Insurance Companies, and it is interesting to note that their rates of premium for Cotton Mills were substantially reduced in 1926, and a further reduction of 15 per cent. was made last year. The charges for insuring cotton bales were also lowered in 1927, and what has resulted?

Your issue of Tuesday last reports a six lacs fire at Sewree; about three weeks ago you described one nearly as disastrous. During the first four months of this year insurers have paid one over ten lacs of rupees for Sewree Cotton Depot, nine or ten lacs of rupees on a couple of up-country Cotton Mills, and are understood to be paying over 40 lacs of rupees following the recent fires in Karachi. This total, exceeding 60,00,000 rupees applies to five or six outbreaks only; there have been several others (including about a dozen cotton fires at Karachi) and the figure is probably nearer a crore of rupees.

The public wonders whether the cotton mill-owners and merchants are paying sufficient premium. The idea is for each manufactory and trade to pay premiums to bear its own loss ratios over a number of years, but it would appear that the owners of dwellings, shops, godowns, offices, etc., are contributing large sums to the insurance offices to enable them to pay out huge losses to the cotton traders whose buildings, stock and machinery are rated too low.

The insurers have an Association. Will they examine their experiences and adjust their charges, make the mill-owners and cotton merchants pay more, and reduce the premiums for owners of other properties whose business has paid them so well for many many years. The idea of insuring is for a large number to help the few unfortunate enough to have fires. To-day it seems to be a case of the non-cotton merchants paying for the fires on cotton mills and depots.—Yours, etc.,

S. RAMDATT,
Insurance Agent.

Bombay, May 17.

GRIEVANCE OF A RIDER.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—I shall be obliged if you will kindly find space for this letter in your esteemed paper. Perhaps, Sir, you are aware that we have not got many outdoor games in Bombay for certain class of people who have to take to riding. They spend lot of money every month including the Bombay municipal tax but they get absolutely nothing in return. Neither the Public Works Department nor the Bombay Municipality ever care to look to the interest of these rate-payers.

Years ago we had a very fine ride from Chaupaty to Colaba but as time went on we have gone backwards instead of improving and it is a pity that to-day in a premier city like Bombay there is no good place at all for riding. The Development Department reclaimed the Chaupaty ride and thus deprived us of the morning exercise we were able to take there. Thanks to the Western India Turf Club that for at least 3 or 4 months in a year they are good enough to allow people to use their ground. Unfortunately, it is not a very healthy place, apart from the millions of flies that exist there, and therefore unsuitable for taking a morning exercise.

Is it not possible for the Bombay Municipality and the Public Works Department to arrange for a public ride at the Oval, unless the Development Department is immediately moving to Colaba? At any rate nothing will be lost in preparing a ride at the Oval and I am sure it will not cost them much. Many of my friends, both Indian and European riders, have been utterly disgusted with the lack of attention that is being shown to their convenience for the past several years. Will the authorities concerned take a favourable view of this letter and show their sympathy by doing the needful at once?—Yours, etc.,

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. C. R. Jefferies is confirmed as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, with effect from the 5th April, 1928, vice Mr. J. Carter, retired.

Mr. Gordhandas Muljibhai Parekh, Extra Avai Karkun, Bulsar, and a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Surat District, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that District and is invested with the power to make order as to first offenders.

Mr. Krishnalal L. Mehta, Acting Mamlatdar of Bulsar Taluka and a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Surat District, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that District and is invested with the power to make order as to first offenders.

Mr. M. A. Shaikh, Acting Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, is to act as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad.

Mr. Bhagchand Isardas Sipahimalani is to act as Second Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. S. M. Talati appointed to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge in Sind.

Rao Saheb Balkrishna Ramchandra Deshmukh is to hold the temporary appointment of a Second Grade Deputy Collector and to continue to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Satara.

The period of the temporary appointment of Deputy Secretary to Government, Development Department, Secretary to the Advisory Committees, and Assistant Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, should be extended from the 1st March, 1928, to the 28th February, 1929, and Mr. H. St. C. Smith is to continue to hold the appointment.

Mr. N. N. Ayyangar, Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department is to act as Deputy Chief Engineer, Reclamation Branch, Marine Lines, Colaba and Quarry Section, with effect from the 9th June, 1928, vice Mr. E. M. Duggan proceeding on leave.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., is to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, vice Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Baronet, deceased.

Dr. M. B. Mandhle has been placed on general duty at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of 7th April, 1928.

Dr. V. S. Sovani has been appointed Lecturer at the B. J. Medical School, Poona, with effect from the forenoon of 1st April, 1928, and is placed in charge of the Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji Dispensary, Poona, in addition to his own duties with effect from the forenoon of 11th April, 1928.

Dr. S. D. Mehta has been appointed as Lecturer at the B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of 5th April, 1928.

Dr. R. H. Hiranandani has been placed on general duty at the Civil Hospital, Hyderabad (Sind), with effect from the forenoon of 16th April, 1928.

Mr. Dadabhai Ratanji Satarawala, Superintending Engineer, North-Western Circle (Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction), is to act as Chief Engineer in Sind, vice Mr. V. M. Griffiths, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Ramchandra Raghunath Khanolkar, Assistant Engineer, is to act as Executive Engineer, Belgaum Division, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr. Bhattacharya or until further orders.

On return from leave Mr. Bhattacharya is appointed Executive Engineer, Belgaum Division, Mr. Khanolkar will then revert as Assistant Engineer.

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PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

FACTORY FOR TURNING OUT SNOBS.

"I make a present of the following" writes an informed friend "from a weekly English publication to those who would establish a Public School in Bombay on lines almost universally condemned by England herself":—

THE FARCE OF EXANS.

A SENSELESS SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Is the school examination system to be done away with at last?

At the recent Conference of the National Union of Teachers, an ex-president declared that schools must be made to realize that life is not a theoretical, bookish business, but a rousing, practical experience. The existing system decreed that the object of education should not be men, but marks: not citizens, but certificates.

Were we, he asked, to regard a man who could babble folly in two languages as better educated than one who could talk sound common sense in one?

One argument against examinations is that they are only a test of book knowledge, which is of little use in afterlife (writes a Secondary School master). They find out whether pupils of from ten to twelve learned all about Caradoc, Guthrum, and Edwy. They test whether girls of thirteen have memorized the names of about one hundred British rivers. Of what use is this in the battle of life?

DANGER IN CRAMMING.

In elementary schools, however, there are intelligence tests which have nothing to do with book knowledge. Here is a specimen:—

"Captain Cook made three voyages round the world. In one of these voyages he was killed by savages. Which voyage was it?"

It is said that about five per cent, of pupils give the wrong voyage, and about forty per cent, do not show that they arrive at the right answer logically.

Children are given comic absurdities, and required to explain why they are such. One is as follows:—

"A stammerer who came from Birmingham to live in London was asked why he stammered more in London. He replied: 'B-b-bigger town.'

Yet many of these tests are of doubtful utility. They gauge the sharpness of wits rather than intelligence and may give results unfair to children whose intelligence, while above the average, does not react quickly.

In secondary schools the material on which examinations are based is as appalling as that in primary schools. Examinations foster cramming and overwork, with results often seriously harmful to pupils. Not long ago a college girl failed in her strongest subject because, as it was taken last in a series, she was exhausted, and a nervous breakdown followed.

Surely it is unfair to determine the fate of a pupil on any single day of his life.

SUCCESSFUL "FAILURES."

A further objection is that examinations destroy individuality and encourage mediocrity. Some boys, for instance, can store up scraps of information, but not understand them. They are like a pupil whose master asked him for the feminine of "friar."

"It hasn't any," he replied.

"Nun", cried the next boy, triumphantly.

"Correct," said the master.

"But," protested the first boy, "that's just what I said."

A pupil of this type may by chance make a better show at an examination than one with more solid attainments.

What of dullards in examinations? Judged by their school records, they are hopeless; yet they are not necessarily doomed to an incompetent manhood. Many a dull scholar develops into an able man, and sometimes a very successful one.

It is felt, therefore, that examinations on the present lines are worse than useless and that the policy of the Board of Education, which makes a fetish of them and is mainly responsible for a system under which a teacher's efficiency is judged by the percentage of marks his pupils gain is wrong in theory and dangerous in practice.

There is some difference of opinion, but on one point most teachers are united—there must be a revolution in our educational system.

NILGIRI TEAS.

We have received some samples of Nilgiri teas from Messrs. J. G. Fritschi and Co., Coonoor, Nilgiri. The teas are delicious and fragrant. The aroma and taste of these teas is partly due to these planters' own peculiar blending of the selected growths which they cultivate for this purpose.

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PLEASE SEE THE GREATEST RELIGIOUS BOOK OF HINDUS—MAHABHARATA (DRONAPARVA) PAGE 374.

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Beware of worthless imitation. Our Talisman can only be had at the following address. We send this throughout India and Ceylon by V.P., but in foreign countries we send this by pre-paid money.

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My friend Sub-Inspector of Salt and Excise took 3 Talismans hearing the good influence of Talisman. Order for 3 Talisman. Please send these.

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Hazaribagh, When I had service before my circumstances were not good in order to start a business I wearing your Talisman went to borrow money from a certain rich man. It is strange that he has joined in my business.

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S. H. M. KRISHNA, P.O. NIRANJANPUR GAYA.

I had some debts due to my father, the creditor adding something more unduly, took all my property. I wearing Talisman for some time secured service in a Raj State, paid all dues, and gaining success in the case at last recovered my property. By God's grace my future has become favourable.

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INDIAN PRINCES' CASE

DRAFT TO BE PRESENTED

FULL OF COMPLICATIONS

LONDON, May 17.

Conferences have already begun between the Indian Princes now in England and the leading counsel. It is hoped that the legal aspect of Princes' case will be ready for presentation before the Butler Committee in a few weeks. The expedition of the work will be materially assisted by the arrival early in June of the Maharaja of Patiala, who in anticipation of a lengthy stay in England has rented a fifteenth century manor house near London. Dr. Rushbrook Williams is daily engaged with the Princes' solicitors arranging the Princes' case which is very complicated, involving branches of law hitherto unexplored.—Reuter.

PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY OF STATES

PRINCES DRAFT MEMORANDA FOR BUTLER COMMITTEE

The London Correspondent of "The Pioneer" writes:—

It is learned that a rough draft of the memoranda to be presented to the Butler Commission on behalf of the Chamber of Princes has been prepared by Sir Leslie Scott for discussion by the Princes' delegation, which is expected here shortly.

Sir Prabashankar Pattani expects to give evidence before the Butler Commission before he sails for India in about a fortnight.

"CARDINAL IMPORTANCE."

Sir Leslie Scott, interviewed by our Special Correspondent, expressed his gratification that he had enjoyed the opportunity of studying, at first hand, certain aspects of the problem presented by the existence of the Indian States.

It had for some time been obvious to him that this problem was of cardinal importance both to India and to the Empire; for upon its wise solution the permanence of the British connection might depend in a small degree.

He was convinced that the authorities had acted wisely in appointing the Indian States Committee at this juncture: for it was plain that the Statutory Commission could come to no sound conclusions regarding the political development of British India unless they had before them the result of some parallel inquiry into the problem of the Indian States.

There had been a tendency, he thought, to under-estimate the importance of the States, and he cited in illustration the very inadequate attention paid to their position and to their interests, both in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and in the action taken thereon. The States were profoundly loyal, but had for some time been experiencing difficulties, the magnitude of which was not generally realised.

In consequence, they were beginning to feel themselves neglected, and, in certain respects, wronged. He regarded it as very important that this feeling should be removed, as soon as possible; for any weakening of the present strong attachment of the States to the British connection would be most regrettable and might, if suffered to persist have unfortunate results.

CHAMBER'S INFLUENCE.

He expressed himself as much struck with the growing influence of the Chamber of Princes, and with the good sense and statesmanship of those who played a leading part in this institution, for which he foresaw a great future.

The Princes of India, he said, were already learning to combine in pursuit of their common interest—an interest which, he said, was identical with the peaceful progress and prosperity of India as a whole.

Few things had impressed him more in India than the spirit in which the Princes on the Standing Committee of the Chamber had approached the whole problem of the relationship between the States and the Paramount Power.

"It is impossible," he said, "to peruse the Resolutions passed unanimously by the Rulers and representatives of some seventy States at the Bombay meeting, without being conscious of an attempt to raise this problem to a plane of very high statesmanship. The Princes, it is manifest, have shown that they can think far beyond the limitation of their own immediate interests. They are endeavouring to think not only for themselves but for All-India as well as for the Empire."

A SOLID FOUNDATION.

Sir Leslie Scott gave it as his opinion that the satisfactory adjustment of relations between the States and the Paramount Power, though necessarily a complex matter, was perfectly feasible. The Treaties and Engagements formed a sound foundation upon which to build, while the spirit in which the Princes approached the question showed that the needs and requirements of modern progress would be amply secured.

The great majority of the States, he thought, were fully prepared to enter into some kind of federation which, while securing the satisfaction of their own just claims and aspirations, would enable them to co-operate with British India in working for the good of India as a whole.

Sir Leslie Scott was much impressed with the magnitude of the opportunity which now presented itself, for devising a constructive solution which would secure alike to the States and to British India their due shares in the development of the country, both materially and morally.

Although British India was necessarily, owing to its size and wealth, the predominant partner, it nevertheless was undeniable that the States of India were of very great importance.

A VIRGIN FIELD.

He believed that the economic resources of States at present almost a virgin field, were of far greater magnitude than was generally realised: while the proportion of India's total wealth concentrated in the hands of subjects of the States, whether resident in the States or in British India, was plainly very considerable.

There were wonderful opportunities, he thought, for co-operation between the States and European and British Indian capitalists, to the lasting prosperity of the whole country. He emphasised the fact that the States were becoming alive alike to their needs and their responsibilities: that the example of the more progressive Princes was encouraging others to follow their lead.

He had been much struck, he said, by the calibre of the Ministers and Heads of Departments whose work he had had the opportunity of observing in many States: and he believed that the general standards of efficiency would come as a complete surprise to those persons who regarded the States as backward and unenlightened.

He looked forward to the time when the States would play a great part in the progress and prosperity of India.

EXTENSION OF ASSEMBLY'S TERM

MR. YAKUB'S MOVE

AGENDA FOR AUTUMN SESSION

(By Mail).

SIMLA, May 15.

Advices from the various constituencies of the members of the Assembly show that some of them have already begun to take interest in the forthcoming autumn session of the Assembly and have sent in a number of questions on the topics of the day.

Mr. Jayakar has, for instance, addressed a series of enquiries on the subject of denial to Indians of the rights of citizenship in America, which disabilities have been recently brought to notice by the actions and protests of Indians in the United States of America.

There is also an enquiry by Sardar Kartar Singh on the basis of the revelation made by "The Tribune" of Lahore. He asks the Government of India to furnish particulars about the activities of Mr. K. C. Bennerjee, a C.I.D. informer.

The question of girls education in the territories administered directly under the control of the Central Government and the opening of a Women's Training College in Delhi will also be raised.

Lala Lajpat Rai proposes to address numerous queries to find out the criterion that determines the untouchable classes.

Perhaps the most interesting topic raised by a resolution will be the question of the extension of the life of the present Assembly. It is learnt that Maulvi Muhammad Yakub, Deputy President of the Assembly, proposes to move that the life of this Assembly be extended from three to five years. Probably he wishes the period to coincide with the final conclusion of the Simon Enquiry and the Parliamentary legislation giving effect to the Simon Commission's Report. There is a similar movement afoot in certain provincial councils as well.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas wishes to ascertain the quantity of imported liquor while Lala Lajpat Rai will press on the attention of Government the need for checking tuberculosis. Lala Lajpat Rai also intends to urge opening of Indian Consulates in various countries of the world to enable Indian trade to develop in those markets.—A.P.

ISSUE OF TEN SHILLING NOTES

BANK OF ENGLAND EMPOWERED

LONDON, May 17.

The House of Commons in the Committee Stage agreed to the first clause of the Currency and Bank Notes Bill empowering the Bank of England to issue twenty and ten shilling notes.

Mr. Hilton-Young replying to the argument of Lord Hugh Cecil that the Bank of England should not be empowered to issue notes unless they were convertible, said that the case against gold returning to circulation was overwhelming. The lost interest alone would cost seven or ten million yearly. He mentioned that at the recent inquiry into the currency system of India, evidence was given by leading authorities in Britain, Germany, France and the United States that it was necessary to husband the world gold supply and the threat of gold going into circulation might be fraught with financial panic and long period of falling prices disastrous to the trade.—Reuter.

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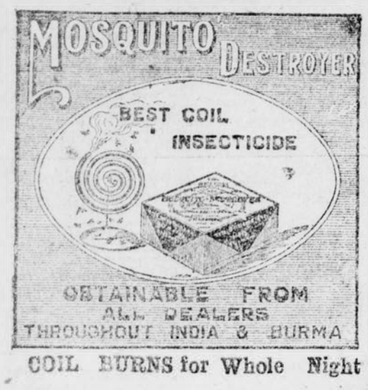

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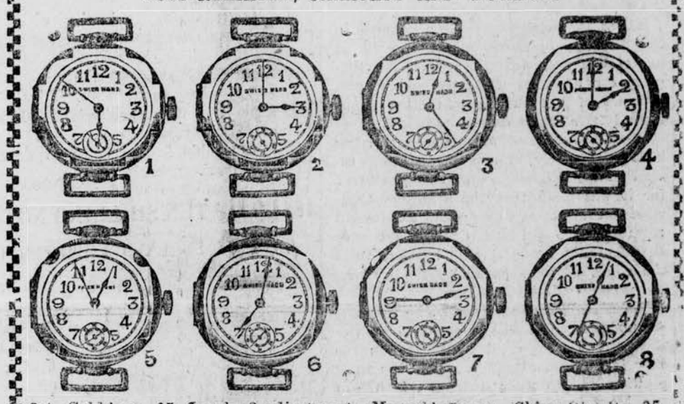

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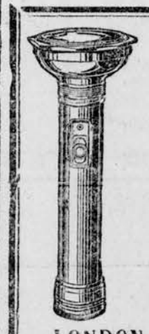

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